THE

Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

. No. 5,428, New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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Bombay, November 7th 1862.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship MALTA (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th November, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Thursday the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 8th November 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

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Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th Nov. 1862.

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THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th Instant at 12 o'clock positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th Nov., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Ports, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 13th November 1862.

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Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the power and authority of MR. JOHN FELIX PHILLIPS to sign our firm by procuration at Kurrachee has ceased from the 1st instant.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the late JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay, to GEORGE LOUIS CLOWSER, Esq., of Khandalla, all persons having claims on the Estate, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to communicate with the Executor abovenamed.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

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Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

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Bombay, 10th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TAHAIR BOO MULECKJEE, widow of Borah Abdool Rahim Abadeen, has contracted to sell to SHA CHUTTOORBHOOJ ASSARIA, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Chawl or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Shamajee Apajee Street, and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the House of Rahunbhai Alloobhai, on the East by Shamajee Street, and on the West by the House of Vullee Mahomed Ulwanee, all persons having claims on the said property, by mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known within thirty days from the date hereof, to Mr. CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as null and void.—Dated, this 1st day of Nov. 1862.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks.
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

Bombay, 29th September 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 13th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	60 Do. do.	217 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rate.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,800	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	42 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	196 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130,14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Ironside Mill Co.			Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
" Loan 1835-36 } 94½
" Loan 1842-43
" Loan 1854-55
New Five per Cent. Loan 104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	219
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed) ...£1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ...£2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed) ...£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To China ... } No enquiry.
To Clyde ...
Hull ...
To Calcutta and back ...Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (11th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholera, and Bhownuggur	"	405 to 415
Old Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
Old Compta	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	560 to 562
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	365 to 370
Old Varavul	"	352 to 355
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Poratchee	"	355 to 360
Old Accote	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	355 to 360

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,515.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	35 to 35 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ....10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.........2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ....2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ....2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ....2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto on demand ....2s. 0¼d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.
Bombay, 11th November 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. ¼d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of each sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
Sight .... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
November 10th, 1861.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" on demand ......
On Scotland do. ...... } 2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business........................ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.................. 2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight.................. 2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight.................. 2s. 0¼d.
On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 2s.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes.................. 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th November 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Nov. 12	Johnstone Castle (s.)	Main	Surat 11 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 12	Behar (s)	Brooks	Aden and Suez.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat and Gogo.
	Nazaree	Box	Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. McIlwraith; Mr. Scott; Mr. Best; Mr. Flyne; Dr. Forbes, and 200 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—183 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Hahneman*, D. F. Phillips, for Liverpool, obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Scindian*, for Kurrachee.
Brig *Kiratta Roodrin*, for Cochin.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Gangjee Nurpat; 2 cases Sundries, Ruttonjee Cursetjee; 2 cases Muckla, 104 lbs. A. S. Subutally; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Dyall Arrut and Co.; 6 hhds. Sherry Wine, 129 gallons Forbes and Co. 168 packages Coffee, 195¼ cwt., A. S. Sabutally.

Edmond Kay.—118 bags Surseeseed, 177 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—50 bales Cotton, 162¼ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee; 52 bales Wool, 186 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367 cwt., Jafraz Muckanjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., Luckmeechund Nursey; 115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.

Aaron Browne.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., William Nicol and Co.; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Peerless.—388 bales Cotton, 1,358 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Gunsy Treckum.

Sydney Eggers.—35 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., John Tanner and Co.; 200 Linseed, 300 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 109 bales Cotton, 390 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Lancastrian.—23½ bales Wool, 70¼ cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 400 bundles Linseed, 290 cwt., Damjee Purshotum; 19 bales Munjeets, 66¼ cwt., Nesserwanjee Jamasjee.

War Cloud.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Howden.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

Annot Lyle.—286 packages Wet Dates, 287 cwt., S. Sigg and Co.

Flower of the Forest.—205 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Muncherjee Jamasjee and Co.

Glen Monarch.—22 bales Wool, 66 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jaisceram Cursonram; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pestonjee Jeevanjee.

Labradore.—51 bales Cotton, 178¼ cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Missouri.—37 bales Cotton, 129¼ cwt., Ludha Nuthoo; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nursy Jewraz.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—39 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Malta.*—25 M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohundbhoy Dama; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esac Soub and Co.; 41¼ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass and Nesserwanjee and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jan Mohmed Abdool Khaluck; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tezram Pemraz; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lb., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckadina and Co.; 52 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co.; 1 chests Sundries Fazulbhoy Cassum; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Currimbhoy Ebram.

For Shangie.

Steamer *Malta.*—½ chests M. Opium, 110 lbs., each, Culliandass and Nesserwanjee and Co.; 1 box Silver Dollars Hajee Zanel Abadeen; 15 chests M. Opium, 40 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 58 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena; 25 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs, each, Hajee Esmail Hubib; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each. Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co., 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each Ruttonjee Eduljee; 49 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 5¼ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Sewlall Moteelall; 26¼ chests M. Opium, 143 lbs., Eduljee and Hormusjee Sapoorjee and Co.; 65 chests M. Opium, 140 lb., each, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each; Ludhabhoy Ebram,; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Nanjeebhoy Sazum; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Culliandass and Nesserwanjee and Co.; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Sewjee Nensy; and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Laljee Soomar; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Hajee Esac Ellias.

Steamer *John Bright*—148 bundles Fishmaws, 46 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 155 bundles Sharkfins, 47¼ cwt., Fazul Mahomed Dama; 9 bundles Fishmaws, 2 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lbs., Bulloo Vully Khan Mahomed; 83 bundles Fishmaws, 25 cwt., 275 bundles Sharkfins, 84 cwt. 13 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 51 bundles Sharkfins, 155 cwt. 22 qrs., 402 bundles Fishmaws, 30 cwt. 13 lbs., Bulloo Vully Khan Mahomed; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, M. J. Ebram; 116 bundles Sharkfins, 36¼ cwt. Fazul Mahomed Duma.

For Singapore.

Steamer *John Bright.*—16 packages Bees' Wax, 24 cwt., Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	
*946	Auckland, (paddle), ...	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen ...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce ...	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Gootnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Gwya.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ..	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	FOR LONDON.	
700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Oct. 18)
1117	Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	(c. l. Oct. 30)
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8.)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l. Sept. 18)
1133	Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 28)
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillan—W. Nicol & Co.	
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 5)
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2,)
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct. 9)
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 11)
1071	James Livesey—J. F. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FOR HAVRE.	
410	Victoria, Gibbs—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st)
	FOR GALLE.	
1342	Albatross, Phelan.	
	FOR CHINA.	
1453	Aratoon Apcar, (s.) Smidt—David Sassoon.	
665	John Bright (s), Thatcher—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l. Nov. 11)
1500	Malta, (s), G. S. King—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram—H. Sidick Dossal.	(c. l. Oct. 25)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR COCHIN.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8.)
	MAULMAIN.	
930	General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
423	Lone Star, Dizer.—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 10)
293	Luisa, T.H. Boyle.	
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
	Johnston Castle (s), Main.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
290	Tilly, (s), A. Pike—B. S. N. Co.	(c.l. Nov. 6.)
	FOR RANGOON.	
2028	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.	
	FOR MALABAR COAST.	
435	Coringa (s) Calder—C. & B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 11)
	FOR COCHIN.	
154	Keratta Roodrin—D. Bhikajee Khan.	(c. l, Nov. 12)
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
107	Amezade, Nacoda—Jairam Pragjee.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Armenion (s), J. Thompson.	
450	Atith Rahimon, Nacoda.	
1324	Balgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.	
	Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bombay (s) J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
815	City of Carlile, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.	
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
766	Empress of India, Thomson—Peel Cassels & Co.	
907	Governor Higginson, G. M. Beyts—C. & B. S. N. Co.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walter—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
369	Judda Mounam, Nacoda—Alamally Soojanally.	
1312	Knight Errant, Scotte—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.	
700	Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co.	(For sale)
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
109	Nasseroel Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.	
705	Phoebe Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmail Habib.	
	Philipind, Nacoda.	
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2000	China, (s), E. Carling.	
1600	Emeu (s), D. Rennoldson.	
1200	Ganges (s), H. Wilkinson.	
1600	Pottinger.	(Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

	FOR LONDON.	
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.	
	COCHIN OR COLOMBO.	
505	Yarra, Nairn—McIver & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
461	Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
551	Belden Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	
731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	
813	City of Delhi Muir—Grey & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Casa—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
766	Ceromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
682	Excelsior, Sanderson.	
527	Hadassah, Dickson.	Sept. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Prynn.	Sep. 12
1363	King of Italy, Norris.	
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
497	Maria Sparks, Chase.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	Sept. 7
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 3
1044	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
535	Wellington, Ayling.	
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
	Pharamond, Phillips.	
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Morris.	
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy.	Sept. 28
1400	Bosphorus (s) Pendleton.	Sept. 28
1123	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 26
514	Chanaral, Sharp.	
1239	Climber, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sep. 8
1073	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	
869	Coronet, Willings—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	
519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
1121	General Simpson, Graham.	
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 8
1194	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 8
952	Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co.	July 29
642	Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.	July 17
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1104	Malakoff, Harris.	Aug. 5
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
747	Miletus, Bell.	
650	Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 12
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Natolia, Buther—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1081	Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 12
1328	Princess Alexandria, White.	
1272	Protector, Clarke	Aug. 16
1337	Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	Sept 8
483	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 2
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	
983	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1785	Tudor, Wherland.	Sep. 12
1320	Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	Aug. 2
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 9
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.	
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 23
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1083	Magnolia, Baynon.	July 29
1231	North, Brown.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.	
486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
383	Mogul, McTaggart.	Aug. 2
	FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 2
	FROM CARDIFF.	
795	Cambay, Wilson.	Aug. 17
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
844	Lucy and Harriet.	
786	Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co.	Sep. 21
	FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.	
1421	Haddington, Browne.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
1307	Simoom, Dangley.	Sep. 4
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
858	Bucephalus, Black.	
1140	Ida.	
140	Sonderborg.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
	Emma, McKenzie.	Aug. 11
	Fides	Aug. 29
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
758	Jane, D. Cooper	Aug. 8
1763	John Stuart, Burnese.	
985	Patterson, Lumble.	Aug. 29
1306	Simoom, Langley.	
	FROM FALMOUTH.	
642	Zemindar.	Aug. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Sept. 27.
473	Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
710	Kurrachee—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug. 2
437	Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	Oct. 7
650	Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug. 28
397	Penang (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
761	Sailor Prince, Lowe.	July 22
640	Sarah, Love.	
	FROM STOCKHOLM.	
358	Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.	
350	Diana—Volkart Brothers.	
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
255	D'Artagnan, Groult—R. Frith & Co. (Pernambuco leaky)	
	FROM GOTHENBURG.	
550	Helios, Hansen—Peel, Cassels & Co.	June 30
	Montrose—Peel Cassels, & Co.	
	FROM ADEN.	
	Carnatic.	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 29
684	Fides.	Aug. 31
938	Gibson Craig, Smith.	Sept. 6
1194	James Jardine.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
	Atiet Rohamanee.	
379	Bombay Merchant.	
311	Crusader	Sept. 17
710	Countess of Elgin.	
564	Chatham.	
577	Delhi—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 28
1010	Earl of Clare—R. J. J. & Co.	Oct. 30
624	Fort William.	
760	Gem of the Ocean (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	Sept. 8
393	Good Success—Sir J. J. Sons & Co.	Oct. 7
	Lafayette.	
659	Morning Star.	
1031	Speedy Stranack—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Sept. 24
1455	Simla—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 27
	Soobloosalaum.	
1217	Tasmania, Attridge.	
	Teazer.	
	FROM GALLE.	
1312	Albatross, Phelan.	
	FROM MADRAS.	
175	Anna Henderson—Robinson & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
1499	Boston Light (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1060	Iskundershah.	
	Julie.	
377	Margaret Jane,—D. Sassoon & Co.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler.	
858	Regina.	Sept. 26
1194	Tasmania, Alludge.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
500	Bombay Merchant, Jones.	
	FROM ADELAIDE.	
669	Agincourt, Pashley.	
	FROM PORT PHILLIP.	
1072	Resolute, Wallace—Peel, Cassels & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.	
738	Akbar. (Troops.)	July 18
433	Balnaguith, Robertson.	
761	Chimera, Moot.	Aug. 7
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	
396	Kent, Birch.	
783	Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co.	July 2
478	P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering.	July 1
679	Scinde, Shrewsbury.	Sept. 27
682	Velocity, Shrewsbury.	Aug. 22
	FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.	
756	Poictiers, Cosens.	Sept 27
	FROM LEITH.	
1155	Frenchman, Galloway.	Sept. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1163	India, Guthrie.	Sept. 29
427	Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett.	
623	Mauritius.	
427	Rebecca Shepherd, Somes.	Sept. 24
	FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
656	Charlotte Jane, March.	Aug. 27
592	Princess Royal, Gakin.	
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
764	Victoria, Sanderson.—Fleming & Co.	
561	Sea Lion, Alexander—Fleming & Co.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

McNeill, Cornet H. B., Scinde Horse, en route to Surat, from Nuggur.
Ross, Assistant Surgeon C. G. H., from leave, from England.
Wither, Ensign E. G. B., H. M.'s 28th Regt., to join, from Poona.
Sweney, Lieut. A. H., H. M.'s 2nd Grenadier, to join, from Poona.
Way, Lieut. G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from —, Cherry, Col. P. T., 2nd M. L. Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Battiscombe, Lieut. E. G., 4th R. H. B., on leave, from Kirkee.
Stanley, Ensign T. W., 44th Regt., to join, from England.
Smith, Lieut. M. S., 44th Regt., to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 12.

James, Lieut. W. S., B. Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to Europe.
Hale, Major General, Staff, on sick leave, to Europe.
Peyton, Captain, 33rd Regt. N. L. I., to join, to Kurrachee.
Cherry, Col. P. T., 2nd M. L. Cavalry, on leave, to Cannanore.
Campbell, Lieut. W. M., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras *via* Beypore.
Smith, Lieut. M. S., 44th Regt., to join, to Belgaum.
Gregory, Bt. Major F. W., 44th Regt., on leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Wednesday, 12th November 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 11th Nov. 1862.

Gunner and Acting Laboratory man William Bridge, of the attached list, employed in the Ordnance Department, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492, of the 3rd September 1862.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th November 1862.

Mr. Leishman, Midshipman supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Victoria*, and Mr. Smith, midshipman from the *Victoria* to the *Ajdaha* for study.

Acting Lieut. Burn, of the *Ajdaha*, is appointed to the temporary charge of the *Goolanar*.

Mr. William Crockwell, is appointed Sub-Conductor in the Storekeeper's Department, to fill an existing vacancy.

George Tyrell, Qr. Mr., supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, to be transferred to the *Hugh Rose*, to complete compliment.

Mr. John Chambers, was allowed one month's leave to proceed to Surat, from the 2nd instant, on medical certificate.

Mr. Robert Windsor, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer, of the *Victoria*, is allowed sixty day's leave to proceed down the Coast.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 1.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased, in the exercise of the power vested in him by the 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 67, Sections X. and XI., to appoint Mr. R. S. Ellis, C.B., of the Madras Civil Service, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations with effect from the 25th instant.

The following Statement of the number of Furloughs available in the Season 1862-63, for the Members of the Civil Service, is published for general information ;—

Number of Servants absent on Furlough on this date	49
Deduct lapses by expiry	14
	35
Furloughs available	16
	51

There are at present three applicants, two* of whom are entitled to Furloughs, and a Furlough is accordingly allotted to each of them. The third applicant (Mr. Charles Edward Chapman) will not be entitled to a Furlough till the 6th proximo.

Fourteen Furloughs remain unassigned, and seventeen more will elapse between this date and the 31st of October next, as noted below.

		Date of Expiry.		
1.	David Campbell Macnabb	9th	Nov.	1862.
2.	Edward Francis Harrison	12th	"	"
3.	Thos. Edward Ravenshaw	23rd	Dec.	"
4.	Charles Edward Lance	23rd	"	"
5.	Alexander Hope	31st	"	"
6.	Augustus John Elliott	9th	Jan.	1863.
7.	Harington Balfour	9th	"	"
8.	Wm. Thornhill Tucker	10th	March	"
9.	John Walter Sherer	9th	April	"
10.	Robert Barclay Chapman	9th	"	"
11.	J. Warrender Dalrymple	9th	"	"
12.	Francis Otway Mayne	24th	"	"
13.	William Fraser McDonell	4th	June	"
14.	William Ainslie	19th	"	"
15.	Robert James Wigram	22nd	"	"
16.	Edmund Weldon Molony	22nd	Sept.	"
17.	Robert Alexander	22nd	"	"

* James Vans Agnew, for three years. George Henry Maxwell Batten, for two years.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FIVE companies of the 10th regiment N.I., leave Kolapore on the 15th inst. en route to Poona, to relieve a similar strength of the 26th N.I., at this station. The remaining companies will move in due course.—*Poona Observer, Nov. 11.*

THE 2-18 Battery Royal Artillery have been under orders to leave Belgaum on Friday the 7th, for Vingorla, en route to Hyderabad in Sind; and the same steamer which conveys this battery to Kurrachee will bring the 5-18 R. A. to Vingorla. The following is the Farewell Order of Brigadier Adams, at Belgaum, to the 2-18 battery on its departure :—

"The Brigadier cannot permit the 2-18 battery Royal Artillery to leave Belgaum without expressing to the officers and men his entire approbation of their conduct and discipline during the two years and upwards the battery has been under his command: and it affords him much pleasure to be able to state that there has been no case of a serious nature brought to his notice either by the military or civil authorities against any soldier of the battery during the above period, and that he has been sincerely pleased with the uniform steadiness and soldier-like bearing of the men on and off duty."—*Id.*

THE two remaining (9th and 10th) companies of the Head Quarters wing of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment are under orders to leave for Hyderabad in Sind on the 25th inst.—*Poona Observer Postscript, Nov. 11.*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

CANTEEN FUNDS.

SIR,—Perusing the columns of the *Poona Observer* of the 6th inst., I came upon a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Treasure Trove," the subject of which was Canteen Funds. I must say he hit the mark. Canteen Funds have long been an enigma hard to solve. Yesterday I read a letter in your columns from friend Robert, who urges the Teetotallers of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment to be up and doing in the long talked of affair. The building of a Soldiers Home or Institute in Bombay now apropos of this Canteen fund, did it not strike friend Robert that the Canteen fund might be made available in this instance; did it not also occur to Robert that in respect to Soldiers, we of ourselves can do nothing if the powers that be will not lend the light of their countenance upon such matters, any attempt on our part would be futile indeed without support from our superiors. Again friend Robert must be aware that the greatest difficulty in this as in all undertakings of the kind is money, and after the revelations in our public journals respecting the wretched state of our pecuniary affairs it would be unreasonable, unjust, and in fact preposterous to expect us to raise sufficent funds for the erection of an Institute or Home. Now taking the hint from "Treasure Trove" I recomend our zealous friend Robert to investigate the matter of Canteen funds, the only outlay of the fund in this Regiment that I can remember was in Poona, the Companys were served out with delf plates and table cloths, these plates and table cloths were used at dinner on the day of their issue, after which they very mysteriously disappeared, and despite our efforts have not since been seen or heard of. Some slight clue was obtained but so slight that nothing could be made of it. "Treasure Trove" remarks, that in the good old times of Honest John Company the married people's expenses were defrayed from the Canteen funds, alas that such is not now the case, is too well known to the married people of this Regiment. I must congratulate friend Robert on his zeal in our behalf, but if he will pardon my presumption, I would advise him in his peregrinations to enquire among the most intelligent of the teetotal league if they unaided by others could ever hope to erect a soldiers home or institute. I think they like me would refer him to the Canteen funds, and in conclusion I must say with "Treasure Trove" that all connected with this Canteen fund seems dark and mysterious, and that such enormous accumulations of money should be publicly accounted for. I also concur in the opinion of the Poona correspondent that the Canteen funds are a genuine Joint Stock affair, and the managers whoever they are should render a satisfactory account to us.

THE SHARE-HOLDERS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—
On the 11th November, died of Cholera, Mrs. Martha Hill, wife of Mr. Israel Hill, Contractor Baudora.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—
At Dum Dum, on the 30th October, Mrs. J. Forbes of a daughter.
On the 31st October, the wife of H. P. Peacock, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES—
At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 1st November, by the Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A., T. E. Barton Brown, M.D., London, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Lahore, to Mary Caroline, third daughter of Charles Hewlett, Esq., o Bedford Place, Russel Square London.
At the Old Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 28th October, by the Rev. J. Richards, M.A., Thomas James Phillips, of Cachar, to Lucy Emma, youngest daughter of the late W. A. Johnson, of Ecton, Northamptonshire.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "MALTA," will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th Nov., at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th November. Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for SCINDE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABASS, BUSHIRE, BUSSORA, and BAGDAD, per Steamer "TILLY," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER 1862.

Last Qr. ....Friday 14d. 11h. 1.7m. P.M.
New Moon ....Friday 21d. 11h. 5.7m. P.M.
First Qr. ....Friday 28d. 2h. 55.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	13	Britius, Bp.	6 7	5 21	2 52	3 15	Date 11th Nov. Time—8h. 0m. 22s.
Fri.	14		6 8	5 21	3 38	4 3	
Sat.	15	Machutus, Bp.	6 9	5 21	4 31	5 5	
Sun.	16	22nd Sunday after Trinity.*	6 9	5 21	5 42	6 17	
Mon.	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 20	6 52	7 26	
Tues.	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	7 59	8 29	
Wed.	19		6 11	5 20	8 57	9 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 6th.—Battle of Deig, 1804.—Battle of Kirkee 1817.—Fortress of Khelat taken by the English, 1839.
Friday 14th.—Great earthquake in England, 1318.
Saturday 15th.—First regulated Parliament assembled at Oxford 1213.—Minorca taken by the English, 1798.
Sunday 16th.—Rubens born, 1577.—Battle of Poona, 1817.
Monday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.
Tuesday 18th.—Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Broach taken by st rm, 1772.
Wednesday 19th.—"The Man with the Iron Mask" died, 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov 1		KURRACHEE	Nov 8
AGRA	Nov 6		LAHORE	Nov 5
ALLAHABAD	Nov 4		LONDON	Oct 18
AUSTRALIA	July 25		MAURITIUS	Sept 12
ALEXANDRIA	Oct 8		MADRAS	Nov 7
BANGALORE	Nov 7		MALTA	Sept 21
COCHIN	Nov 1		MEERUT	Nov 7
CALCUTTA	Nov 3		OUDH	Nov 5
CAPE	Sept 30		PUNJAUB	Nov 4
CEYLON	Oct 1		PENANG	Oct 8
DELHI	Nov 4		RANGOON	Oct 20
FRANCE	Oct 7		SUEZ	Oct 19
HONGKONG	Sept 27		SINGAPORE	Oct 6

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

ALTHOUGH strongly opposed to the alienation of the rent-paying lands of India, we have always been favorable to the sale of the waste lands for two very simple reasons. Although a considerable rise in the price of produce would cause portions of them to be brought under cultivation, they could never by the present wretched system of agriculture become to any extent rent-paying, therefore the Government will not sustain any great loss from parting with them. Secondly, the productive capabilities of the land, can only be brought out by an improved system of agriculture. This can be initiated only by Europeans. *They* will not, at least in the first instance, invest capital in land unless they become absolute proprietors of it. The spectacle of land such as in native hands was worthless, becoming under skilful scientific management more profitably productive, as it certainly would, than the best land under native management, would be more likely than anything else to bring about that revolution in the agricultural system of India without which the Government can never realize the value of the greatest and richest estate ever held by one proprietary. Moreover European agriculturists only, or native capitalists who have secured European agency, are likely to buy the waste lands, for to such alone would they prove remunerative, so that the grand object is not likely to be frustrated. THEREFORE we say, sell the waste lands. There is not, however, the slightest necessity for the Government to lose any attainable advantage, in the selling of them; or to adopt any mode of doing so that would favor mere speculators, who seek to purchase land only that they may gain by reselling it a profit. To encourage this would be injurious to the interests both of the Government and of agriculture. A private proprietor selling the lands for his own interest would undoubtedly have them surveyed, and then have them put up to public auction in lots of such extent as would be likely to suit intending purchasers either at a fixed upset price, or simply to be sold, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder. In the mode of selling them there is no reason that the Government should not attend simply to its own interest, for there cannot be a doubt that they will be cheap indeed at the highest price that, for years to come, any one will have to pay for them.

What will be the result of the increasingly violent agitation of the spendthrift project of alienating the rent-paying land, we know not. We are unable to perceive, either the secret springs of the obstructive action against Lord Canning's scheme, apparent even in the minute for partly carrying it out, or the direction towards which it tends. From the strange jumble it presents of approval and disapproval, sanction and obstruction we have got the impression that either Sir C. Wood or some of those who have the power to control him, if they choose to exercise it, have become alive to the gross error that has been committed, and afraid of directly backing out of it in the face of the strong opposing power of ignorance and prejudice arrayed against them, have purposely hampered it as much as they safely could, with the view of obstructing its practical operation. This would be quite in accordance with Lord Palmerston's antecedents throughout his long and successful career, in which he has adhered to a policy of mere *expediency* with a consistancy unparalleled in the annals of statesmanship. It is indeed impossible that the free and full discussion of the subject which has been going on for the last few months can have failed to lead some intelligent men connected with the administration to a correct perception of the real facts and principles of the question, which they failed to discern while looking at it from an English point of view. We can appreciate the shock an acute minister would sustain who should come to see that he had unwittingly allowed himself to be involved in a measure, the ultimate extent and issue of which, if fully carried out, would involve the selling the largest and most improveable estate in the world in an utterly unimproved state, neither science nor agricultural skill having ever been brought to bear upon it, at thirty years purchase, not even of anything like its present rent value, but of a sum not exceeding a tenth part of the gross produce, and thereby also incurring the necessity of making the rapidly increasing expenses of the state, which the *real* land rent would always have fully covered, a burden on the general community and the commerce of the country.

Our apprehensions of this disastrous result have certainly been diminished since the publication of Sir C. Wood's minute. The real cultivating ryots never could redeem their lands. Those of a better class in whose names lands are held, but who do not themselves cultivate them, are not likely to do so to any considerable extent at first. Hindoos have little faith in prospective benefits, and few indeed would give even a small sum of ready money for a return to be realised in kind only in the course of years. An insurance office, dependant on the agricultural population of India, would have nothing to meet its expenses except its own capital. Moreover the complications and difficulties, introduced by Sir C. Wood, will probably help for a time to keep them back. English purchasers again are few, and they of course prefer the waste lands, which are unencumbered by Ryot claims. From these and other considerations we are convinced that for some years to come, very little of the rent-paying land will pass from the ownership of the state; and if our conjectures about a process of enlightenment and change of views going on at head quarters be correct, we may hope to see the alienation policy reversed before any great loss has been sustained. This reversal, however, no ministry will be likely to venture upon, until the popular notions on the subject in England shall have undergone a great change; and correct knowledge alone can bring about this change. We trust, therefore, that the agitation and discussion will not be allowed to diminish. We hail with much satisfaction the light that is beginning to dawn on a portion of the home press, for it is by means of the press alone that the general community can be enlightened. It is not correct to say that the majority *differ in opinion* from those who are opposed to the alienation of the rent-paying land. They totally *misapprehend the facts*, and are thus really at cross purposes with us, and clear distinct information is what they require. This information they might speedily have if they could only, be made to believe that they need it, and that there are really points connected with what is called the *land rent* of India that cannot be solved by theories deduced from merely English data.

Even at the risk of tiring our readers we shall revert to the subject occasionally, especially to one point which we do not think has been put forward with the prominence to which its importance entitles it, *the improvability of the land.* The increase in its value which is accruing and will continue to accrue from an increasing demand and an expanding market for produce, has received a full measure of attention; but little attention has been given to the vast increase in the productiveness of the land that must accrue from capital and scientific skill being brought to bear upon its culture. Its productiveness has been hitherto kept at the minimum by a poverty-stricken system of agriculture, in which the great object is to expend as little money and labour in cultivation as is compatible with the obtaining of any crop at all.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

THE members of the Bengal Medical Service who have had annuities assigned to them on the 1st November 1862, are the following :—Inspectors General W. Thomson; A. Wilson; H. A. Bruce; and J. Balfour; Surgeon-Majors, A. Campbell (R.); R. C. Guise; G. C. Wallich (R.); and T. A. Wetherel.—*Englishman, Nov. 3.*

THE undermentioned are the successful applicants for civil service annuities on 1st November 1862 :—J. I. Harvey, Esq.; T. Sandys, Esq.; G. F. Harvey, Esq.; C. T. Davidson, Esq.; Hon. G. F. Edmonstone; E. E. Woodcock, Esq.; E. Delatour, Esq.; A. Littledale, Esq. (R.); F. A. Lushington, Esq., (R.); and F. B. Gubins, Esq. (R.)—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE following is an additional list of Passengers proceeded by the P. O. & Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, to Aden and Suez, yesterday :—

For Marseilles.—Mr. Keith; Captain Bonner and Lieut. Sweney.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—The Steamer *Governor Higginson* returned from Damaun on Tuesday evening, having taken the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and family thither. As he was leaving the Steamer, he was saluted with thirteen guns, which was returned from the Portuguese Fort. On landing he was received by the Governor, a military escort, and a large concourse of the Portuguese and Parsee inhabitants. He was so pleased with the kindness and attention he received on board, that he presented Captain Beyts with a cheque for a thousand Rupees for himself, and Rs. 300 for the officers. This is the third present of the kind Captain Beyts has received from Sir Jamsetjee's family.

The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, after visiting the Fire Temple at Oodwara, will proceed to Ahmedabad, via Surat, Broach and Baroda, making short halts at those places, and distributing large sums of money as charity amongst the poor Parsees of Guzerat, who are said to be assembling in great numbers at those towns.

THE KHOJAS.—On Tuesday night, the 11th instant, the wife of Khan Mahomed Hubeeb died, and for the purpose of performing funeral services, a party of friends of the deceased resorted to the Jumautkhana, but unnecessarily apprehending danger from his Highness the Aga khan's party, they sought the assistance of the Police. Mr. Forjett with a large retinue of Constables, mounted troops, sepoys &c., hastened to the Jumautkhana, and to the great surprise of majority the Khojas surrounded the place. The Aga's party brought in legal aid in the person of Mr. Vanayekrow Hurrichund to remonstrate against the conduct of Mr. Forjett. What further passed between Mr. Forjett and Mr. Venayekrow at the time, has not exactly transpired; but it is certain that though the matter led to some unpleasantness, it ended without any serious mischief or disturbance.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—One Veerchund Currumchund laid the following information before his Worship against one Vittul Jaychund. The deponent said :—I am a shroff and keep my shop outside the fort near the salt well at Mombadevie. I have no partners. I know the prisoner, he was my cashier. I have ascertained that on the 5th November, the prisoner received on my account Rs. 1,000 from one Maneckjee Jamsetjee, and Rs. 600 from one Abram Moideen on the same day on my account. I saw the prisoner's signature in Maneckjee's book as having received the Rs. 1,000. On examining my books and my treasury, I find Rs. 2,250 short, of the amount that prisoner should have had in hand. On the 6th November, the prisoner absconded, and yesterday he was apprehended. I charge the prisoner with criminal breach of trust, as I believe he has appropriated the amount.

THERE is a discussion of long standing still going on between our two daily contemporaries of Bombay on the land tax, and kindered matters, of which detached pieces sometimes find their way into our columns. The articles are written with all the force and effect which was to be expected from the well known talents employed in the service of each paper; and while one journal has proved to demonstration that government only gets one-tenth of the produce of the land, as tax, the other has shown equally incontrovertibly that the cultivator takes only the same small proportion. There then remains the obvious question, which we hope our contemporaries will now devote themselves to making clear to us—who gets all the rest?—*Poona Observer, Nov. 11.*

We have been assured that Lord Elgin has defended Mr. Laing's Budget, and vindicated the policy of the Indian Council, past and present, from the aspersions of Sir Charles Wood, in a despatch pitched in a tone of spirit and dignity befitting the occasion. We have no doubt it will be published in due time.

The following quotations from *Punch* indicate with sufficient clearness the "set" of the popular feeling at home :—

"Mr. Laing has delivered a long and able speech upon the blunders of the Home Government of India. Upon inquiring, the following morning, at the residence of Sir Charles Wood, *Punch* found that the right honorable gentleman was quite as well as could be expected, inasmuch as he had been reading the speech for seven hours only, and therefore of course had not as yet been able to understand it.

(A later account)

Sir Charles Wood has arrived at a knowledge of the fatal truth that he is demolished. With characteristic pluck, he has sent out for the volume of the *English Cyclopædia* containing the article "India," and for Pinnock's *Catechism of Arithmetic*, with a view to ulterior proceedings.

(Later still.)

Sir Charles Wood has discovered that an Anna does not mean a young lady, that pice is not, as he had supposed, the Indian plural of pie, and that Bangles are not things to eat. He meditates a triumphant answer to Mr. Laing. More particulars in our next issue."—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov. 5.*

OUR readers are aware that our wealthy and benevolent fellow citizen, David Sassoon, Esq., intends devoting the sum of a lac and half of rupees to build and endow a Hospital at Poona. We are happy to be able to announce that this liberal offer

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has been accepted by the Government of Bombay, subject to the approbation of the Governor General and the Secretary of State.

The Hospital is to afford accommodation for two hundred patients, and a detached building, to be used as a lying-in Hospital for thirty or forty females at a time; and a room for vaccination.

Of Mr. David Sassoon's donation, the sum of Rs. 50,000 is to be appropriated for the building and a lac to be funded for the maintenance of the institution; government contributing the site and such further sums as will be required annually to meet the expenses. The outlay on the present Civil Hospital will be saved.

The Governor has experienced in Council, a desire that while Mr. Sassoon's munificence must not be wasted on mere ornament, the building should be made worthy of such noble liberality; and has nominated a committee, consisting of the two Revenue Commissioners, the Collector of Poona, and Dr. Grierson, to select a site, and make other arrangements. The site fixed upon, as we understand, is that now occupied by the travellers' bungalow, opposite the Collector's Cutcherry—a healthy spot, and at the same time at a conveniently short distance from the city. We would suggest the propriety of establishing some supplementary wards within the city itself, for accidents and emergent cases requiring immediate care.—*Poona Observer Postscript, Nov.* 11.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 12th Nov. 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair, NW., calm.
BROACH.—Fine, wind SW.
CANNANORE.—Fair East. Ther. 77.
GOA.—Fair wind steady, from East.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 80.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, variable wind NE.
MADRAS.—Fine, wind NE. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool, fair day.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending Oct. 31.

RUTNAGHERRY.—The fall of rain was sufficient, and in some places more than was required. The crops were ripe for reaping which had commenced in some districts.

The public health reported good except in Petta Sytowdeg where 175 head of cattle died from disease.

SHOLAPORE.—Rain had fallen in 118 villages and the rubbee crop had been generally sown.

Public health generally good. In Kurmulla 13 men were reported to have died of Cholera and, 11 at Indee, and 25 head of cattle.

SATTARA and MAHABLESHWAR.—The fall of rain is generally reported as being plentiful during the fortnight under report. In some localities the Khurreef crops suffered a little damage from moisture; but with this exception they were in good condition and in course of being reaped. The sowing of rubbee had nearly been completed and the young plants were thriving.

The public health generally good. Cholera exists in the town of Punderpoor.

BELGAUM.—There was a good fall of rain during the fortnight under report. The khurreef crops of Sajgoore &c. have been partly cut. The rubbee crops of jowarree, gram and wheat are doing well. At Sumpgaum the jowarree, rolla and cotton are doing well; wheat and gram sown before have rotted owing to excess of rain and are being resown.

The public health good with the exception of a slight prevalence of Cholera in Sunkeshwur talooka Chickodee.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE KHOJA CONSPIRACY CASE.—Allaruckey Somar, and seventeen other Khojas were again placed before the Magistrate, on a charge of conspiracy, in constituting an unlawful assembly, against the 141 Section of the Penal Code, and causing disturbance to persons assembled to perform funeral ceremonies, contrary to Section 297 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the prosecutors.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Verral, for the defendants.

Meerally Noormahomed, examined by Mr. Scoble.—I am a Khoja by caste, and am a shroff residing at Mahim. I remember the 18th of September last, on which day I was present in the Khoja Jumatkhana. There was a meeting of the Khojas held that day—of the Sheeas. I saw all the defendants there. The Mookee, the first defendant, and the Kamaria said that "as these persons do not act as we told them, they must be stopped from coming into the Jumatkhana." I did not hear the names of the persons referred to. Some persons at the meeting said "yes" to the proposal; while others sat quiet. Nothing was done afterwards. I went there of my own accord.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I never went to a meeting at the Jumatkhana before. On this occasion I went on my own business. I was not asked by the opposition to go there. I am a Sheea. There were about five or six hundred people sitting on the ground at the meeting. As far as I could see it was a meeting of the Bombay Jumat of the Sheea. No restraint was put upon any body.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I understood the resolution to be that the Soonees were not to be allowed to come in. I was once a Soonee, but was converted to a Sheea by the preachings of Aga Khan, who requested me to sign a paper.

Veerjee Meerally examined.—(The information given by witness having been read over to him, he was further examined). With the exception of Allarucky Somar, I saw all the defendants there. I was at the Jumatkhanna on the 5th October. The doors were closed just after I left. At that time the funeral procession had dispersed. It is usual for Khojas to resort to the Jumatkhanna for the purpose of performing funeral ceremonies I should consider it bad if I was prevented from performing funeral ceremonies at the Jumatkhana; I should consider it an insult. I cannot perform funeral rites at any other place than the Jumatkhana. The performance of these rites is a duty cast upon the friends of the deceased, according to the Khoja religion.

Cross-examined.—Besides the defendants, there were a great many other persons—about two to three hundred. I am in the habit of frequenting the Jumatkhana. I am a Sheea. Sheeas cannot go to any other place but the Jumatkhana for the performance of funeral rites; Soonees may go wherever they like. Soonees do not frequent the Jumatkhana much. If a person refuses to pay the Jumatkhana fee, he is expelled from the Jumat. I go to the Jumatkhana when a funeral ceremony is to be performed. I then pay a certain fee to the Mookee and Kamaria, (witness points to two of the defendants). These officers are appointed by the Settias. At present these defendants are the Settias of the caste, and whatever they tell me to do, I do. Our caste (the Sheeas) have expelled about four hundred persons who refused to pay the fee. In the Jumat, what the majority does is not right, but what the Settias do is right.

Re-examined.—I was formerly a Soonee, but became a Sheea on my marriage about two years ago. I signed a paper for Aga Khan, when I became a Sheea. Nearly all the Settias of the Khoja Caste are Soonees. Fees are paid according to the means of the individual. I heard the defendant Sajan Natha tell the caste that the Settias had been expelled on account of the marriage question. The Mookee and the Kamaria have had the management of the caste since I have become of age. They were under the superintendence of Settias before the latter were expelled.

The case was here adjourned until Wednesday next at 2½ p. m.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOV.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

Hormusjee Cowasjee was charged with the culpable homicide of Eduljee Dadabhoy.

Byramjee Rustomjee said,—I am a pauper and live in the Dhurrumsalla of the Parsee Punchayet at Chowpattee. I know the prisoner. I also knew the deceased, they were inmate of the same Dhurrumsalla. They occupied the same room with two other paupers named Nasserwanjee and Cooverjee. I lived in the room adjoining that in which they lived. The door of each room communicated with an open verandah in front. On the 28th of last month, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was walking to and fro on the verandah. I passed and repassed the door of the room occupied by the prisoner and the deceased. I saw them lying on their respective cots, the other two inmates were also on their cots. Both the deceased and prisoner were drunk and were abusing each other. I heard the prisoner say to the deceased "do not abuse me." Seeing the disturbance I stood at the door to listen and to see what they were doing. I saw the prisoner get up from his cot. He went to the cot of the deceased, and took up from under it a stick which is now produced. I saw him strike deceased on the leg, and the stick broke from the force of the blow. I was then standing in the verandah before the room door. I spoke to the prisoner, asking him why he beat the man in that way. He made a rush at me; and I ran away towards the back compound. The stick was one used by the deceased, who was lame. I returned at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I did not then see the deceased. On the following morning, at 8 o'clock, I went into deceased's room. I saw his leg covered with blood, I did not notice the wound. The deceased had no stick in his hand. He did not attempt to strike the prisoner. The deceased was very infirm and always walked with a stick. I did not make any report or give any information about the assault committed by the prisoner upon the deceased. Three or four days afterwards the deceased's nephew, Ardaseer, came to the Dhurrumsalla. He brought a Police sepoy and the deceased was taken away. The same night the prisoner was arrested and taken away. I do not recollect whether it was the right or the left leg of the deceased which was struck.

Nasserwanjee Jamsetjee said,—I am an inmate of the Dhurrumsalla, on the day in question I left the house after dinner. I returned soon afterwards and on entering the room, I saw the deceased lying on his cot. I observed that his left leg was bleeding profusely. The prisoner was not then in the room. I never saw the broken stick now produced in the room. I first saw it in the possession of the Policeman. It was then broken. Two or three days afterwards the deceased's nephew came there and brought a sepoy who took the deceased away.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—When I returned to the room after dinner, I heard the prisoner and deceased abusing each other and while they were quarrelling I left the room. I went with the prisoner to the house of the Subadar where he was taken in custody. I told the Subadar that I had heard the prisoner and the deceased abusing each other.

Eduljee Cowasjee, a cook employed in the Dhurrumsalla stated, that on the day in question, Nasserwanjee came to his room, and in consequence of what he told witness, he accompanied him to the room where the deceased and two others slept. He there saw the deceased and observed that he was bleeding from his leg but did not see the wound as it was covered by the leg of his trousers. Witness tried to rouse him but could not as he was very drunk. Did not know how deceased's leg was hurt.

Ardaseer Sorabjee stated, that the deceased was his uncle. On the day in question he went to see him. He found him in his room with his leg bound with a bandage covered with blood. Witness asked deceased who had struck him, he pointed to the prisoner who was there, he did not speak. The prisoner denied that he had assaulted the deceased. A police sepoy was called, who made enquiries and arrested the prisoner. The deceased was taken to the Hospital. The sepoy received the stick produced from an inmate of the Dhurrumsalla. Deceased was very infirm. He was lame and walked with a stick. Several of the inmates informed witness that the prisoner had assaulted the deceased.

Police sepoy No. 211 stated, that he was taken by the last witness, on the 30th ult., to the Dhurrumsalla here he saw a man (deceased) who was lying on a cot, his leg appeared to be broken. Witness asked the deceased who had struck him, he pointed to the prisoner as the person who had struck him with a stick, he said that he had been struck with the broken stick (produced, the prisoner was then arrested and the deceased taken to the Hospital.

Dr. Ballingall, Assistant Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital said,—I remember seeing the deceased, whose body I identified at the morgue, at the Hospital on the morning of the 30th October last. He was a feeble old man, apparently suffering from paralysis of the lower extremities. There was a contused wound on the front of the left leg with compound fracture of both bones a little below the knee. On subsequent examination, the fracture of the right stump was detected, with one or two slight wounds of no importance. The patient was suffering from the shock, and had afterwards a threatening of *delirium tremens.* He gradually got weaker from the constitutional irritation. The wound shewed no signs of healing, and on the morning of the 7th instant he was insensible and sinking. He was then removed by his friends. I am of opinion that death was caused by the injuries above described, and such injuries might have been inflicted by blows with a stick such as that now shewn to me.

Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence. His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

Exparte Causes.

Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia *vs.* Manockjee Pestonjee Toback.

Kessowjee Wagjee *vs.* Tricumjee Weljee, and others trading, &c.

Defended Causes.

55. Dadabhoy Bomonjee and another *vs.* Ebrahim Moolna Adamjee.

56. Arthur Robins and another *vs.* James Chesson and another.

57. Abdool Razac Carranee *vs.* Treebhowndass Jumnadass.

58. Hajee Abdoolla bin Shaikally *vs.* John Stephen and another.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

Lallbhoy Vullubhoy, and others *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others.—For hearing.

Kessowjee Toolseydass and another *vs.* Vullubdass Jairam and another.—For hearing.

Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Mayaram Samul and another.—For hearing.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—WEDNESDAY, 12TH

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Abdool Ally Khairoola, vs. Najmoodeen Abdool Currim.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 183-11 being the difference of price sustained on account of defendant's refusal to take delivery of 51 bundles of spring steel ex *William Chandler* as per agreement of the 19th December 1861.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cleveland for defendant.

Mr. Leathes stated the case and read a letter dated 30th April last, which had been sent to the defendant calling upon him to take delivery of the goods. On the 1st May a reply was received from defendant objecting to take delivery of the steel, on the ground of its not being the kind that was used for springs and not of the nature mentioned in the agreement. On the 3rd May another letter was sent to the defendant, in which the nature of the steel was mentioned as in the agreement, and requesting a survey of the same. On the 5th the defendant replied, requesting a postponement of the survey till the 8th of May, as a Mr. Robinson of the firm of Collett and Co. could not attend. A survey was held when Mr. Fletcher of the metal mart reported upon and it was sold by auction.

Mr. Cleveland said that the steel would not speak for itself.

Mr. Leathes said that the steel was sold by auction for Rs. 519-2, from which there had been reductions made for survey and other expenses, and the total sum realized only amounted to Rs. 352-2. Mr. Leathes wished to know if Mr. Cleveland admitted the agreement.

Mr. Cleveland said that he did. The defence was that the materials offered was not of the quality or kind contracted for, that it was not steel and not of the size or pattern. He submitted therefore that the plaintiff would not be able to succeed.

Mr. Duncan Fletcher, of the metal mart, on being examined, stated that he had a great deal of experience in the iron trade and that he dealt in large quantities of steel. He was called upon to survey some steel in May last. On going to survey the steel he saw the agreement which had been entered into between parties. The agreement before the Court appeared to him to be the same as the one he saw on the occasion referred to. The survey report produced was the same as sent in by witness. The steel was of very inferior quality indeed but it answered the description mentioned in the agreement as to size. He considered Rs. 10 per cwt. to be a very low price for such steel of the quality as was mentioned in the contract. The price was such as would only represent the lowest quality of steel manufactured. Witness had sold some steel of the same quality, last week, for which he obtained Rs. 15-12 per cwt. His firm never sold at a lower price than Rs. 13. The defendant was not present when the survey was made. Witness received a fee of Rs. 10 for his services on the survey.

Cross-examined.—Did not see the steel springs himself. The article that he surveyed was decidedly not steel springs but spring steel. The portion that he had measured was of the same size as that mentioned in the agreement. Had witness thought that the agreement was for steel springs he would not have given such an opinion. The measurement was taken by a gauge; the articles were not weighed.

Re-examined.—English steel springs could not be sold in Bombay at the rate of Rs. 10 per cwt.

His Honor here stopped the case and ordered the cause to be struck out of the list in consequence of the absence of the plaintiff.

Tuesday, 11th November, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE LIMITATION ACT.

Dhunjee Poormul and another vs. Radhabaee, widow.

ON behalf of the plaintiff's an affidavit was read to the Court, asking for a new trial of the above cause. The action was originally brought to recover from defendant the executrix of the last will and testament of her deceased husband, the sum of Rs. 372-9, viz. Rs. 239 for balance of principal due to the plaintiffs on a receipt or promissory note passed by the defendant's late husband, and Rs. 133-9 for interest thereon from 27th August 1856, the date of the receipt, to 6th October 1852. The case was heard before the Third Judge, Mr. Spencer, when Mr. Nesserwanjee, Pleader, on behalf of the plaintiffs, stated among other things that the defendant's late husband had, on the 24th October 1856, paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 22 in part payment of the said principal, and had made an entry of the payment in his own handwriting at the foot of the receipt in question. The defendant's advocate at the trial admitted the receipt and the entry to be in the handwriting of the deceased. The deponent further said that the action was brought on the 8th October last, being about eighteen days previously to the expiration of the period of six years from the date of the said part payment of Rs. 22. His Honor the Third Judge nonsuited the plaintiffs upon the argument the defendant's late husband had not signed the said entry of part payment. It is not customary with persons who pay instalments or monies in part payment, to sign such entries in their own handwriting. The plaintiffs, under these circumstances, asked for a new trial.

His Honor the First Judge delivered the following judgment:—

The question raised in this application is whether part payment takes the claim out of the Limitation Act, No. 14 of 1859. Previously to the passing of Lord Tenterden's Act 9 Geo. IV. C. 14 (extended to India by Act 14 of 1840) a debt could be taken out of the operation of the old statute of Limitations, as well by part payment as by any other acknowledgment either verbal or written, on the ground that part payment amounted to an acknowledgment from which a fresh promise to pay the balance of the debt might be implied. But by Geo. IV., C. 14, it was enacted that no acknowledgment or promise by words only should be demand sufficient evidence of a new or continuing contract, whereby to take any case out of the operation of the Act, or to deprive any party of the benefit thereof, unless such acknowledgment or promise should be made or contained by or in some writing to be signed by the party chargeable thereby. And it was provided that nothing therein contained should alter or take away or lessen the effect of any payment of any principal or interest made by any person whatever, so that, under that Act, an acknowledgment by part payment was allowed to continue in effect the same as before, and to have a different operation to a mere acknowledgment by word of mouth only; the former, as before, taking the case out of the Statute 21 James I., C. 16; the latter being rendered ineffectual and nugatory. But Act 14 of 1859 appears to us to introduce a very different law with reference to the effect of part payment. It virtually repeals the former Limitation Act, and requires all acknowledgements, whether by part payment or otherwise, to be reduced to writing and to be signed by the party liable to pay. It is enacted by Sec. I. that "No suit shall be maintained in any Court of Judicature within any part of the British territories in India, in which this Act shall be in force, unless the same is instituted within the period of Limitation here in after made applicable to a suit of that nature, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding." And by Sec. 4. it is enacted that, if in respect of any legacy or debt, the person who, but for the law of limitations, would be liable to pay the same, shall have admitted that such debt or legacy or any part thereof is due *by on acknowledgement in writing signed by him,* a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the date of such admission. Therefore a part payment to take a case out of the Acts of Limitation has always been considered to be founded on an acknowledgment, from which a fresh promise to pay the balance of the debt can be implied; and as, under the 4th Sec. of the new Act, such acknowledgment is required to be in writing signed by the party indebted, and as no such acknowledgment is forthcoming in this instance, the debt is barred by the Act, and the verdict pronounced must be allowed to stand.

REPORT ON THE CINCHONA PLANTATIONS IN THE NEILGHERRIES.

Extracts from a Report by Major H. R. Morgan, late Officiating Conservator of Forests.

PARA. 44. *Conclusion.*—From the above remarks it is clear that if we obtain certain conditions the *C. Succirubra* will be a success.

I. If the mean temperature at 5,000 feet elevation on Chimborazo is nearly 61°, and the mean temperature of the Plantation at Neddiwattum is the same, then the condition of temperature is satisfactorily established, and I think I have proved that it is likely to be so.

II. If the plants at the elevation of 6,000 feet grow well then it matters not if the rain-fall is 80 or 150 inches (though, I believe, the latter is nearer the mark), and we shall have secured what is indispensable to the production of Quinine, *viz., elevation.*

III. The planting of trees in open tracts in the Forest is, I consider, indispensable to the production of healthy bark: indeed, no one conversant, with first principles could argue otherwise.

IV. The success of *C. Succirubra* established that of *C. Calisaya, Condaminea, Micrantha, Peruviana, &c.,* must follow.

V. Exception has been taken to garden cultivation for Cinchonas. I would ask why is the cinnamon tree cultivated? why the soil dug and aërated? The cinnamon tree is cultivated for its bark; the tree in dense shade and damp woods at Neddiwattum and elsewhere grows to a large size, but art, combined with nature, produces a finer article of commerce than nature alone. It is not so much the size of the tree as the amount of Alkaloid contained in the bark that we required; and to produce this we plant Cinchona as we would coffee, tea, cinnamon, or spices. I have already shewn that the sandal tree grown in shady moist ravines produces no fine scented heart-wood, but grown in the open the heart-wood is very superior. The like successful result will take place if the Cinchona is properly treated.

VI. From Mr. Cross' Report just received, it is very satisfactory to know that he approves of the sites selected on these Hills, more especially as he is the only practical man who has examined the sites here and those on the Andes, where the best varieties of Cinchonas grow.

45. *Nursery at Neddiwattum.*—On the 30th of April last I inspected the Cinchona sites at Neddiwattum, the plants in the nursery, at an elevation of 5,400 feet, were looking remarkably well, and are from 12 to 15 inches in height; they consist of 500 *C. Succirubra Micrantha,* and *Peruvianas.* At present only four beds are filled, but shortly some fifty beds capable of holding about 50,000 plants will be ready. The site of the nursery is well chosen, the soil is a rich brown loam, and the aspect is north. Some 3,000 plants have since been sent out.

46. *Upper Plantation.*—Seventy acres have been felled and burnt, and about 5,000 running feet of trenches 2' by 1½' have been dug. It will be advisable to have catch drains with silt traps on both faces of the Plantation, otherwise the rush of the storm waters will infallibly denude the Plantation of the whole of the surface soil. As the sides of the ravine in which the Plantation is situated are rather steep it will be necessary to have one trench in ten open to serve as a catch drain with silt traps at one hundred feet intervals; the traps may be 10' by 4' by 4'; when filled the contents should at once be removed and spread rounds the roots of the trees; in this manner an efficient system of manuring can be kept up. Mr. McIvor has very properly dug his trenches at right angles to the slope of the Hill; the method will greatly prevent a rush of water. From an acre of cleared land on a steep slope I have taken, after a heavy shower as much as three cubic yards of silt.

47. *Elevation.*—The greatest elevation of this Plantation is 5,900 feet, it faces the north; the surface soil is excellent; the sub-soil consists of decomposing gneiss boulders.

48. *Plants.*—I examined some plants of *C. Succirubra* and others which had been put out in November last; all that I saw were healthy, and one *Succirubra,* reported to be 9" when planted out, is now twenty-five inches in height and very healthy; this is encouraging when it is considered that the plants were delicate when first put out, and have only just weathered the most unfavorable part of the year, and at an elevation of 5,900 feet.

49. *Overseers' Houses.*—Very little has yet been done for the Overseers' houses; want of labour has been Mr. McIvor's great difficulty; bricks are ready, a site prepared, and a branch road made. It would have tended to expedite the building of these houses if they had been made over to the Department Public Works as they had labour on the spot; in fact had just repaired the public Bungalow. Instead of tiles it would be well if galvanised iron was substituted, as, unless the tiles are dipped in coal tar, they soon accumulate moss in this damp climate.

50. *Cooly Lines and Store-house.*—A small thatched hut for the Overseer in charge of the Nursery is finished, a temporary Store-house and Cooly Lines have been run up, but it is very important that, as soon as possible, substantial brick in mud lines be built otherwise, from being badly housed, the Coolies may get sick and leave. The Store-house for grain should be of brick in chunam with asphalted floor.

51. *Glass-house.*—A glass-house for the propagations of the plants is much required; at present the cost of carriage cannot be under half an anna a plant, or on a hundred thousand it will amount to 3,000 Rupees, enough to build two glass-houses. There is also some risk of damage to the plants in their carriage from Ootacamund to this; the plants can also be propagated more quickly under glass than in the nursery, and will be less liable to damage from hail, &c.

52. *Fencing.*—The best fence for the Plantation would be a ditch three feet wide a top, and one at bottom, and three feet deep, with a stout fence on the top four feet high; this would last for years and be cheaper than any thing I know. A wall was proposed but it would take too long to build and be very expensive; a wall six feet high of brick in mud could not be built out here under 3 Rupees the running yard, then 100 acres require 3,000 running yards or 9,000 Rupees, whereas a ditch 3' by 3' by 2' would cost per running yard 2 annas, and 2 annas for the fence, equal four annas, or Rupees 720 against Rupees 9,000 for the wall. Rose cuttings may be planted on the loose soil taken out of the ditch, and before the fence decays will form an impenetrable barrier.

53. *Ootacamund Plantation.*—A sholah containing about forty acres has been partially trenched and filled, the situation is excellent, well-protected, and the generality of the soil is a rich black mould. I have recommended Mr. McIvor to have catch drains and silt traps, as some of the ground is very steep. Mr. McIvor has very properly trenched nearly the whole of the ground; this I know, from practical experience, to be the best plan, as it gives the plants a start of at least two years over those in pits. I have myself tried *Eucalypti* in pits and trenches on grass land; the trees in the latter are certainly three years in advance of those in pits. The great secret is to give the plant a start the first year, after that it can take care of itself.

The trees in this Plantation have, in some places, been left, so that the effect of partial shade may be tested. Not that Mr. McIvor is not fully confident of success in following the plan of cutting away every thing, but he has determined to try both plans.

I have tried both plans with *Eucalypti* and have found the trees grew as fast again where there was no shade. In fact the shade from large trees makes the young trees tender and unhealthy.

54. *Propagating House.*—An excellent propagating house has been built by Mr. McIvor on the newest system, with bottom heat, and from this and a lower house some 12,000 plants are turned out monthly; the success in propagating the plants has been extraordinary and reflects the highest credit on Mr. McIvor's skill and perseverance, for it required no ordinary care to obtain such success as he has. The Cinchona plant is very delicate in its first stages, requiring immense watchfulness, but hardly enough when a year old. The lower glass-houses are full of plants in all stages, from the delicate seedling, to the large plant brought by Mr. Cross, two of which will probably seed next year.

55. *Seeds.*—Seeds of the *C. Condaminea* have lately been received from Mr. Cross, and have germinated with hardly a failure; they are now coming up by thousands; this plant is eminently suited for the Dodabettea site. A variety, *C. Crespilla,* which, curiously enough, Mr. Cross found on mountains with peaty soil is also germintating, and will apparently suit our black peaty soil which abounds in many parts of the grass land of these Hill.

56. *Trees planted out in the Ootacamund Garden.*—Mr. McIvor, as an experiment, put out last September six *Succirubra* plants; they have not grown much as the season has been unfavorable, but they are now beginning to push their leaves under the influence of the prevailing showers; they are perfectly healthy and will soon increase in size; the large leaves suffered a little from the unprecedented violent hail storms; the general health of the plant was uninjured.

57. *Overseer's Houses, &c.*—An excellent Bungalow adjoining the propagating house has been built by Mr. McIvor for the Overseer in charge, and a Bungalow for the Overseer in charge of the upper Plantation is nearly finished, as also substantial buildings for his Gardeners.

Number of Plants.—There are 1,200 large plants, from which small plants are constantly being propagated, the rest consist of seedlings and rooted cuttings. A memorandum of the plants furnished by Mr. McIvor is appended. The total number is 31,495.

Report on the Number and Condition of the Cinchona Plants in cultivation on the Neilgherries on the 30th April 1662.

BOTANICAL NAMES.	Commercial names.	No. of Plants.	Value in the London Market per lb. of dry bark.
			s. d. s. d.
1. Cinchona Succirubra	Red bark.........	14,450	2 6 to 8 9
2. " Calisaya ...	Yellow bark ...	237	2 10 to 7 0
3. " Condeminea var Uritusinga.........	Original Loxa bark..........	1	2 10 to 7 0
4. " Condeminea var Chahuarguera ...	Rusty Crown bark...........	8,000	2 10 to 7 0
5. " Condeminea var Crespilla........	Fine Brown bark...........	105	2 10 to 6 0
6. " Laucifolia from Java.	Crown bark......	1	1 8 to 2 10
7. " Nitida	Genuine Grey bark..........	2,922	1 8 to 2 9
8. " Species without name...	Fine Grey bark.	1,211	1 8 to 2 10
9. " Micrantha...	Grey back	3,786	1 8 to 2 9
10. " Peruviana...	Finest Grey bark	357	1 8 to 2 10
11. " Pahudiana from Java .	Unknown.........	425	Worthless.
	Total number of Plants	31,495	

REMARKS.—The whole of the plants are in the finest possible state of health, with the exception of *C. Lancifolia* and *C Chahuarguera.* Our plants in the open air, within the last two months in rapidity of growth, general health, and luxuriance, having much exceeded those in our glass-houses.

The *C. Lancifolia,* lately imported from Java, being affected by fungi at the roots, it is doubtful if we will be able to save it, as several cuttings of this sort, although successfully rooted, the fungi which apparently spreads along the pith, has attacked these rooted cuttings and killed them. The *C. Chahuarguera* only lately imported, has suffered much during the voyage, the whole of the leaves and part of the young shoots having been dried up. still as it seems not to have contracted any disease, I hope it will recover.

In the portion of our Nurseries under the protection of the shade of living trees, layers made in this position on the 3rd of January were found not to have rooted on the 27th of April, while layers made at the same time in the open sunshine were found rooted by the end of the same month or in twenty-eight days. The growth under the shade has also been unsatisfactory, not having, in any case, exceeded four inches in the last two months, while in the same period many hundreds of the plants in the open ground have grown from twelve to sixteen inches. Nothing can exceed the luxuriance and bright healthy look of the leaves in the open sunshine, while the leaves on the plants under the shade are pale and covered with small hairs.

The six plants were placed out on the highest and coldest part of the Neddiwattum site at the end of September 1861, their height being as follows:—

Height when planted out 29th Sept. 1861.	Height on the 14th May 1862.
No. 1. C. Succirubra red bark, 9 inches...	2 feet 5 inches.
" 2. 4 " ...	2 " 3 "
" 3. C. Micrantha 3½ " ...	1 " 4 "
" 4. 3 " ...	1 " 4 "
" 5. C. Nitida 3½ " ...	1 " 7 "
" 6. " 3 " ...	1 " 6 "

INDIAN.

POONA.

BARON DE H. LARPENT leaves Poona on Wednesday next, on a tour of inspection. He is expected back within a fornight, after visiting Jooneer, Kheir, and Tulligaum.—*Poona Observer Postscipt, Nov.* 11.

BENGAL.

WE understand that Mr. R. Belchambers has been appointed Registrar of the High Court, Original Division. As Deputy Registrar he performed the duties of Registrar of the late Supreme Court for several years in the most satisfactory and able manner, and has well merited the advancement he has now received. We hope the Chief Justice will always be as fortunate in the selection of his officers.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 3.

SIND.

THE locusts are evidently greatly enamoured of Kurrachee. They returned in force on Friday, and have been hovering over us ever since, sweeping to and from the Ghizree, the town, and the Government Gardens, describing at times vast eddies in the air, and at others forming into flying columns. Vegetation, especially in the gardens, is suffering greatly from their visits.—*Our Paper Kurrachee. Nov.* 4.

THE KURRACHEE COLLECTORSHIP.—Under instructions from the Bombay Government, G. C. Kemball, Esq., has made over charge of the Kurrachee Collectorate to Lieutenant Dodd, as a temporary measure.—*Id., Nov.* 7.

THE WHITE CHILD OF KOTREE.—This little girl, we are happy to say, is now in Kurrachee under the care of the Rev. Mr. Watson, and will be sent to the Byculla School in Bombay when sufficient funds shall have been raised by subscription to defray the expenses of her removal. We are further informed that an almost unmistakeable clue has been obtained to the child's origin, and that the parents to whom she owes her being and who cast her off pitilessly when she was but a few days old, to conceal their shame, are both alive and by a singular coincidence residents just now on the banks of the Indus, although at a great distance from each other. The "Editor's Box" has not yet supplied us with the reply which the Ferozepore authorities may have given to the enquiries concerning the little girl's birth and parentage; but we believe that before much time elapses, the public will be placed in full possession of the facts, as no pains will be spared to expose the creatures who sought to consign her to a fate worse than death itself.—*Id.*

THE FRERE HALL.—It will be seen by the report of the last meeting of the Municipal Committee, which we publish below that the question of a site for the Frere Hall has been again most unfortunately opened. We do not know who we have to blame for this result, which has been caused by an error in the calculations of the military authorities, with regard to the position of General Waddington's celebrated fortifications, of which we see so little and hear so much. The edge of their imaginary glacis was drawn a little too far to the North, and this blunder was detected the other day by the Executive Engineers, who had of course to move the boundary pillars farther to the South; and this proceeding so narrowed the space set apart for the Frere Hall, as to render it necessary to choose another site. All this is excessively provoking, but there is no help for it. The Supreme Government at present show inclination to construct these fortifications, at the same time that they zealously reserve the ground set apart for them; and a reference to Calcutta on the subject would involve great waste of time. So, after we had all hoped that the question had been finally set at rest, it is necessary to look out for a new site. The trustees of the fund have cast their eyes on a piece of unoccupied ground between Government House and the Kutcherry, admirably adopt for the purpose; but which there appear to be some doubts of there obtaining as it was previously refused by Mr. Inverarity. We trust Mr. Mansfield will remove the veto and allow the foundations to be commenced at once. We may remark *en passant* that we had hoped to have been in a position to present our readers with a drawing of the Hall, but have hitherto been unable to procure a sketch at all worth the expense of lithographing.—*Sindian, Nov.* 5.

MR. H. P. GRATTAN.—We regret to learn that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of this gentleman, who left the station suddenly last Sunday for Kotree, without considering it necessary either to arrange for the payment of debts contracted in the place, or to fulfil his advertised engagements to the public. The applicants were Messrs. Treacher & Co., and they charge Mr. Grattan with absconding with their property, consisting of a gun, looking glass, &c., which they had lent him, and which he neglected to return. There are other heavy claims against him, by other parties in the station. Mr. Grattan was expected by the day train yesterday, but did not make his appearance. He had left Kotree before the Warrant was served, on camels, but the assistant magistrate at that place despatched a party of sowars after him, and had no doubts of being able to arrest him. While at Kotree, we learn Mr. Grattan was brought up on a charge of having shot at Miss Grattan with the gun he is accused of having made off with; but the lady declining to prosecute, the case was dismissed. Altogether the affair looks very discreditable, and we are curious to see how Mr. Grattan will explain his sudden departure with other people's property in his possession.—*Id., Nov.* 6.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE question of the day amongst the members of the Covenanted Civil Service is "Who is to succeed Sir George Couper, as Secretary to the Government of these Provinces?" Some say that Mr. Cust, C.B., P.H., P.O., P.P., (medal), Barrister at Law, &c., &c., &c., (*vide*) Bengal Directory), is to be the fortunate man. On the other hand, others give it out that Baronet Byrne, the hero of 132 fights, is the favorite candidate, If asked by the Viceroy our opinion on the subject, we should say:—"My Lord, *Ultrum horum mavis accipe.* They are both, doubtless, very great men. We are sorry, however, to hear that Lord Elgin has called upon the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint the new Secretary, and thus have removed the responsibility from his own shoulders.—*Mofussilite, No.* 7.

CABOOL.

THE following information regarding the movements of the Ameer Dost Mahomed is contained in a Persian letter received from his dominions yesterday.

"Some time ago you wrote to me to send you news regarding the Ameer. At that time I could obtain no reliable information to communicate to you. At present there have been many arrivals from Ahmud Shahee (Candahar). Regarding the Ameer, all say that all classes of the Herat people have acknowledged fealty to Ameer Dost Mahomed. To all khillults have been given, and night and day they are zealously serving the Ameer Sahib. Even the people of Samarkund have paid their respects, and have finally engaged that, should any Persians come from Mushud, they (the Samarkund people) will not, to the best of their power, allow them to pass through.

The Ameer Sahib has appointed his men, in the dependencies of Herat, to collect money, and the revenue is being collected. All the people of Herat are pleased with the rule of the Ameer. They say: "It was our earnest desire that "God might give us a ruler like you. Now "God has given us what we desired."

A Vukeel came from the Shah of Persia to the Ameer. He brought many presents for the Ameer Sahib. He brought a message from the Shah of Persia to this effect: "Sooltan Jan is your brother's son. I have given him a piece of bread, do you also kindly give him one."

The Ameer Sahib replied to the Vakeel thus:—

"The city of Herat has of old been in possession of our people, It has never been yours. How could you give it to Sooltan Jan? You have given it for one purpose, i. e., to cause dissensions among us. But all's well."

The Shah of Persia's Vukeel told the Ameer, on the part of the Shah, that the latter would agree to pay the expences of the Ameer from Cabool to Herat, if the Ameer consented and went back, and mutual friendship would then be maintained as before. The Ameer replied he had not come over for Herat. The Ameer then caused a motubur of his own to mount a horse, and both the motubur and the Shah's Vukeel were sent into the Ameer's camp, where the treasure, guns, and the Cavalry and Infantry force were shewn him. The Ameer then said. "My quarrel is with you. It is due that I should warn you. Know then that I will not return to Cabool without fighting you. The country will, of course, be his to whom God may give it."

The Ameer has built two strong and large forts, and other masonry works, around Herat. Sooltan Jan is very much straightened, for he can get on assistance from any quarter.

The Ameer has 4000 pioneers engaged day and night on the works of the fort. The Ameer has sent word to Sultan Jan to this effect: "Fight it out until you have been overpowered, Even then I shall give you bread. But behave like a man and do not show cowardice for the Afghan name is at stake. Do you remain seated inside, and me out here; let us see who is beaten. "The eldest son of the Ameer Mahomed Ufzul Khan, has sent two hundred camels from Bullukhshan, via Maimunna, laden with gold tillas, and has sent word to say that he will send as much more money as the Ameer may want on his being informed of the requirement.

Whatever news I heard regarding the Ameer Sahib from the Kassid, I have written to you."—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 5.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE COSSYA REBELS.

(*From the Dacca News, Oct.* 25.)

WE have tidings from Cherra as late the 17th instant. The *Phœnix* of the 18th asserted confidently that the difficulties with the Cossya and Jyntia rebels were at an end; that Mr. Beadon's amnesty had proved most successful, and that the authorities looked forward to a quiet cold season, instead of one in which fighting would need to be renewed. We have no idea from what source our contemporary got his news, but we have more than an idea that it is not reliable. Another attempt was about to be made, when our correspondent wrote, to induce the rebels with their chiefs to accept the amnesty; and it was hoped that it would be more successful, than those hitherto made. The Cherra Rejah and Jyntiapore Kyngors have at length we are informed, succeeded in establishing something like a communication with the rebel chiefs. These chiefs and the loyal Rajahs deputed by us to negotiate with them were to have met on the following day, the 18th instant, at a place called Nong-rytiang or Nurteng. The meeting has no doubt come off by this time, and the issue will be duly reported; in the meanwhile we can only speculate on the chances of success. There can be no doubt, that the majority of the rebels are tired of the existing state of affairs, and are beginning to think that they would like to return to the peace and quiet of their native villages; at the same time their talent for enduring privation is such, that they show no eagerness to accept an amnesty with respect to which they continue to entertain suspicions. This prevalent distrust is the chief difficulty in the way of the pacification of the country; for, when once suspicion is aroused in the breasts of ignorant savages, no amount of persuasion or reasoning will expel it. As it is, the rebels refer in justification of their refusal to accept the amnesty, to the treachery—as they term it—that was practised some years ago on the Rajah of Nongklaw. We have no independent information of the particulars of the case they quote, and cannot vouch for the truth of their statements; but their argument is, that when the late Mr. Inglis, many years ago, sent the Molim Rajah to the Rajah of Nongklaw who was holding out against the Government just as the Syntengs are holding out now, a promise on oath was made to the latter Rajah that there should no harm befal him if be gave himself up to the authorities. The Rajah of Nongklaw believing his brother Rajah, surrendered; but he was immediately seized and sent to Dacca, where he was kept in confinement till his death. Whether the case really was as the rebels represent, we have no means at the present moment of knowing; but certain it is that they believe what they say, and it is this belief that similar treachery will be practised on them, that deters the chiefs of the present rebellion from placing any reliance on Mr. Beadon's amnesty. The country therefore is as yet far from quiet. But we await the issue of the meeting that was to have taken place at Nong-rytiang, by which no doubt, the action of the Government during the ensuing cold season will be determined.

EDUCATION AND GRANTS IN AID.

(*From the Poona Observer, Nov.* 11.)

IT is a great mistake to call this an educational age. On the contrary it is an age in which there exists the profoundest ignorance, in the majority of people, as to what education is. When we have arrived at a satisfactory state of enlightenment on this point, we may then proceed to establish a system of education which may deserve the name; an end which may be realized possibly in some future age, but is manifestly hopeless and impossible in this, for the obvious reason just given.

In the first place, most people think education to be an intellectual process; whereas it is in truth a moral one. It may be defined loosely to be such a formation of habits during the period of immaturity as may prepare the object of it for the whole future before him. This will of course include a cultivation of the whole nature, moral, intellectual and physical; but the moral training must be supreme in importance, and in its guidance of the other two.

Mr. Ruskin, with his usual penetration, puts the matter thus:—

"It can hardly be disputed what facts it is most advisable that a man entering into life should accurately know.

"I believe, in brief, that he ought to know three things:—

"First.—Where he is.
"Secondly.—Where he is going.
"Thirdly.—What he had best do under these circumstances.

"First.—Where he is.—That is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it.

"Secondly.—Where he is going.—That is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world; and whether, for information respecting it, he had better consult the Bible, Koran, or Council of Trent.

"Thirdly.—What he had best do under these circumstances.—That is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society; and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and who has his will so subdued in the learning them that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, I should call educated; and the man who knows them not—uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.

"Our present European system of so called education ignores or despises not one, nor the other, but all the three, of these great branches of human knowledge."

Popular ideas of education in the present day go very little way beyond school teaching; and it is to a great extent from professional school teachers that we are content to take our notions of what education is. This is obviously imprudent. That school teachers should exaggerate the importance of school-teaching, is natural enough. There is nothing like leather, all the world over and if we tamely submit our judgement to the encroachment of this mental tyranny, we are in danger of being fooled to the top of our bent, and cradled, clothed, armed, fed, furnished, and buried in leather—till we have had a great deal too much of it. To some such condition we have actually been reduced, as regards schools. The schoolmaster comes abroad, in battalions; and at his command we lavish our millions; age our children in unhealthy prisons, pin their sight to unhealthy books (all bound in that detestable leather, with much of the smell of tan on it) and cram their innocent minds with the nauseous contents of grammars and arithmetic books; till there is hardly any exaggeration in Hans Christian Anderson's story of the little boy who, finding himself in mortal peril, tried to remember the Lord's prayer, but could only think of the multiplication table; and the youth of modern Europe are turned out into the world too often ignorant of all the duties of life (except that of "getting on in the world") and totally destitute of self-control.

The system of public instruction in India is defended on the ground that it has done much good in breaking up the native superstitions, and preparing the country for the reception of Christianity. Now whatever good the department may have been the means of effecting, we thankfully accept; and are far from denying that it may have done good. The French revolution did a great deal of good; so did the great fire of London; but these are no reason why we should put to death a million of the richer classes in Europe, or burn down our modern capitals. Moreover it does not follow that because good has in times past resulted from this system, which religious men once encouraged, that its continuance will necessarily be a good thing. It may have done already all the good which is ever likely to result from it, and cannot now be expected to produce anything but mischief, pure and simple; and this perhaps is pretty nearly the state of the case.

For we are very sorry to say that we believe the officers of this department wilfully blink at and conceal a great deal of the evil which they know to exist under the surface; and doing this, their pupils knowing that they do it, they can hardly help encouraging it in act, though not in words. It is not necessary to say that philosophical minds which can embrace scepticism without its extending further than intellectual speculations, are rare. The young men educated in government schools are in the habit of meeting, acknowledging their disbelief in the religion they were born in, and all religion, and encouraging one another to carry out this conclusion to its legitimate consequences in action. Do the officers of the department pretend not to know this?

Heathenism may be bad, but total scepticism is in some respects worse. The Brahmanic superstitions, monstrous as they are, have a remote foundation in truth, and are corrupted from relics, clearly traceable, of primeval revelation. You do a man an injury when you take away from him his religion, though it be a bad one, without giving him a better one. Our educationists take away the religion of the natives, but they give them no better one instead. They cannot give them Christianity, because (we are very much afraid) they do not always believe it themselves. The mission schools certainly tend to destroy the ancient faith, but at the same time they do so, they offer a better one instead of it.

Talking of mission schools, we understand that a school, of this kind at Nagpore has received a grant in aid from government of two thousand rupees a year. The same sort of thing is done in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. Why is the government of Bombay the only exception?

ENGLISH PRESS.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY.

(*From the Saturday Review, Sept.* 27.)

IT was a beautiful fancy of the poet that marriages are made in heaven. As a matter of fact, they are made at Manchester. There are published in that wonderful city two daily papers of large circulation, which have managed somehow to absorb the floating elements of matrimonial inclination that exist in the population of England. If any man or woman in any English county wants to be married in a general way but has no special object or hope, the votary of a possible passion confides this innocent desire to the columns of of the *Manchester Examiner* or the *Manchester Guardian.* There is a regular department in these journals allotted to matrimonial advertisements. In the most business-like way, Matrimony follows Education, and precedes Houses to Let in the list of advertisements. Marriage is one of the peculiar products of Manchester, as gloves are the peculiar product of Woodstock, and ribands that of Coventry. Both sexes resort freely to this convenient market, and artlessly display the simple wares they have in stock. A. has got so much money, such coloured hair, such an amount of religious principle. B. is 18, gushing, architectural, without brothers, rosy, ebonhaired. Why should not A. and B. come together? The theory of the thing is perfect. This is a marriage that might have been made in heaven. But practice is at fault. How is A. to know anything of B.? How is B. to let the dreamy idea of her float into the mind of A.? Somehow heaven does not seem inclined to facilitate so rapidly as might be expected the union of an adorable bagman and an adorable milliner. But Manchester intervenes. The useful goddess of that dreary-looking place appears on a printing machine. A. and B. are brought together. A. looks down the long list of advertisements. His soul repels one fair applicant after another. C. is a widow, glossy, rich, and fond of her local Ebenezer; she will not do, D. is too business-like. She distinctly balances her 5,000*l.* against a wooden leg. Neither will do. But B.—dear, delightful B.—is all this bagman soul can long for; she is the antitype of the forms of his most soaring imagination; she is the young woman that has been reserved to him from her cradle. He answers the advertisement, satisfies her he is not hoaxing, receives her alluring reply, and all is in train.

A person who saw these Manchester advertisements for the first time would be inclined to think they were all nonsense. They would be considered an effervescence of the youthful folly of some waggish clerks. This is quite a mistake. Nothing can be more serious than these offers are, and nothing more business-like than the mode in which they are made. Nor do the advertisements come by chance, or at intervals. Marriages are a regular settled branch of Manchester manufacture. The shotest and simplest form they take is this:—"A gentleman, 23 years of age, wishes to correspond with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address, with real name and portrait, 153, at the printers." Sometimes a little economy is practised, and an advertisement appears destined to hit two birds with one stone:—"Two gentlemen, aged 24 and 25, of prepossessing appearance, in business, and highly respectable, are desirous of meeting two suitable ladies, with a view to marriage." We add one more of these simple announcements, merely on account of the gentleman's address. There is a roll about its sonorous syllables that would captivate any young woman addicted to the piano:—"A gentleman desires the acquaintance of a young lady of good family, education, appearance, and some means. Communications, with real name, strictly confidential. Address Publius Mensurius, Dromara, by Lilburn." But generally there are additions to this naked simplicity which throw light on the circumstances and demands of the advertiser. For example, we read:—"A young gentleman in good circumstances is anxious to correspond with a genteel lady, of middle stature, with a view to matrimony. One who has control over her own expectations, similar to the advertiser, pereferred." Another advertiser is still more explicit and exacting; but then his own contributions to love-making are sufficient to warrant a certain degree of confidence:—"A young gentleman who is highly respectable, good looking (dark), and possessed of a good income, wishes to meet with a lady whom he could make his wife. The lady of his choice must be young, handsome, engaging, and accustomed to good society." But although these young and handsome ladies are of course in the greatest request, others of a different order of merit may find their market in Manchester. "Wanted," we read, "a middle-aged, sensible, polite, educated, domesticated and economical lady for a wife—no objection to a widow—by a widower in considerable business, with a comfortable home. She must be of good character." Nor is it only that ladies of different ages and accomplishments are applied for; there is even a special demand for brides with very special taste. One adventurer declares that "A lady equal to the advertiser in pecuniary resources, and who has a taste for British and foreign fancy goods, may hear of something to her advantage by placing confidence in this genuine advertisement." There is something quite touching in the thought of a lady growing up from infancy with an ardent taste for foreign fancy goods, finding, as life wore on, this taste blighted, and her soul languishing in a world from which foreign fancy goods seemed to be absent—and then her eye suddenly falling on this advertisement, and the bright rainbow of a new hope dawning on her, and the blissful dream swimming before her that she might, by merely sending her portrait and a little letter, secure the nice young man and the foreign fancy goods of her undeveloped affections.

When we have got a little used to these advertisements, there are still two things that provoke our wonder. We can understand that young men should go to Manchester for wives, if they were of humble means; but we should never have expected that young ladies would have advertised in Manchester for husbands, or that men with a good income would have advertised at all. But we find a large proportion of the advertisers are women: and a large proportion of the male advertisers state themselves well off. The ladies go through the same gradations from pure dry business to confidential statements and requirements. There is Kate, who simply announces that "A young lady of fortune wishes to correspond with a gentleman with a view to matrimony." "M. O." is a little more explicit. She describes herself as "A young lady, the daughter of a deceased M.D., having lived in strict retirement, and possessing some means." She goes on to say that respondents will receive a portrait for six stamps, which seems to us a very moderate amount for the representation of such a tender lily of the valley. And in the way of wealth, Manchester really supplies matrimonial offers that astonish us. "A gentleman, aged 22," we read, "desires to correspond with a lady with a view to marriage. Income about 500*l.* yearly." It might be thought that he was merely a stray young fool, but he is kept in countenance by an advertiser of the sober age of 34, who states that he is "respectably connected, with a certain annual income of 600*l.* or more. Still more overwhelming is the offer of a certain "X." who declares that he is of good appearance and habits, and has 5,000*l.* and an income of "00*l.* a-year. . . .

Nothing, perhaps, could better illustrate than these advertisements how very little we any of us know of our country. We do not believe that one in thousand of our readers ever heard of these Manchester advertisements, and yet we find that there is a constant succession of persons wanting to marry, able to afford it, or calculated to adorn the life of marriage, and yet able to hit on no better way of accomplishing their object than that of advertising in a Manchester paper. Who can these people be, with their confortable incomes and their inability to get wives? It might be conjectured that they were really people in very low life, but with a little money. What then are we think of a gentleman who takes the trouble to send an advertisement all the way from High Wycombe, and who is able to announce that he is of prepossessing appearance, aged twenty-eight, a graduate of Oxford, and holding an easy Government appointment of 400*l.* a year? How comes it that he cannot meet with a wife except by sending to Manchester? . . .

THE PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

(*From the London Review, Oct.* 4.)

IT is strange how very little English people in general trouble themselves about foreign politics. Now and then, it is true the fortunes of a picturesque hero like Garibaldi, or an ancient religious bugbear like the Pope, arrest popular attention. But these are the exceptions, not the rule. The Italian question enlists sympathies which have little to do with politics, otherwise we might safely predict that it would never have stirred English opinon to its depths. Of all sentiments in this country, the most deeply rooted and widely spread is the religious sentiment; and just as we observe, that it is only books appealing to the tastes of the religious public which reach an immense circulation, so it is only a cause that invokes the same element, which can achieve a really great popularity. If the Italian question had not attracted Protestant as well as Liberal sympathies, we may be quite sure that the interest which it excites would have been, if not less real, at all events far less universal.

That this is so, is made sufficiently apparent from the comparatively little attention which has been directed in this country to the two great movements in Russia and in Prussia, which are of hardly less consequence to the Liberal cause in Europe, than the game which is being so strongly played out in the Italian peninsula. The great social revolution which is being consummated in the Russian empire, is destined probably to work a greater change in the internal resources, and consequently in the external influence of hat power in Europe, than any which has occurred in the last quarter of a century. But the persons who occupy themselves with such questions as these, from a very limited class, to whom the satire of Mr. Thackeray will not permit in peace their innocent enjoyments.

At this moment a political struggle is being fought out at Berlin, whose issue is pregnant with results of the greatest European consequence. That it is a matter, however, of which the English public know little, and for which, it may be presumed, they care little may be judged from the fact that the leading daily papers do not think it worth their while to keep a Berlin correspondent. It is not a little remarkable that while busy caterers for public curiosity are at work gleaning every scrap of intelligence which Naples, Rome, Spezzia, or Turin can afford, the English public are left to gather their German politics from the dry and colourless wallet of Mr. Reuter's telegrams. Nevertheless, the result of the great constitutional battle in Prussia is well deserving of English attention. The future of Germany, in a political point of view, is at least as important to us as that of Italy. The weakness of Germany is the temptation of France; and the strength of the German races is the only security for us against attempts from which, if once begun, we should in vain hope to keep ourselves disentangled. The contrast between the present position of Prussia and of Italy proves, in a very striking manner, how much the destinies of nations depend on the presence or absence of a single man of ability and courage. It is instructive to remark what, in the hands of such a man as Cavour, the little kingdom of Sardinia has become, and what, under incapable kings and imbecile ministers, the powerful state of Prussia has failed to accomplish. Cavour, with a most perilous game to play, won the whole rubber; the King of Prussia, with all the cards in his hand, has lost every trick.

What in their pedantic phrase the Germans are pleased to call *hegemony* was actually cast at the feet of Prussia if the Government had had either the authority or the courage to take it up. But the policy of those at the head of Prussian affairs is characterised by the same pettiness and want of spirit which have characterised Prussian politics ever since the death of Frederick the Great. The meanness and vacillation of the Court of Berlin contaminated the men of Europe in the days of Napoleon. Then, as now, Prussia had neither the courage to act nor the wisdom to keep still. She exhibited then and continues still to exhibit a picture of timid ambition and of faint-hearted pretension. When the Italian war in 1859 broke out, she had two very obvious courses open to her. She might either have adopted a liberal policy in siding with the Italian cause, or she might have elected to take the Conservative view of maintaining the German interests of Austria. Characteristically enough she took neither one course nor the other. She allowed—if she did not cause—the work of Italian emancipation to be broken off in the middle, whilst, at the same time, she saw with secret satisfaction the collapse of that influence which she had all the wish, but none of the courage, to replace.

If Prussia had possessed a single statesman who could have inspired its people with respect or Germany with confidence, it is not too much to say that the Court of Berlin might have recreated Germany in the course of the last ten years, so as to make her what the Confederation was intended, but altogether failed to be—the bulwark of Europe. But unhappily the king of Prussia has proved no better than a narrow-minded military martinet, and the Prussian *hommes d'état* are nothing more than bureaucratic pedants. If they had dared, like Cavour, to launch themselves on the wave of liberal opinion, and to accept the consequences of constitutional Government with loyalty and courage, they would no doubt have been able to accomplish a work not less valuable than that which Cavour achieved. But they were not men of the metal for such work as this. And the consequence is that instead of marching at the head of liberal opinion in Germany, the Government is engaged in a humiliating struggle with its own Parliament, which makes it appear as contemptible as the little principality of Hesse.

In order that the Prussian people may assume their proper position in Germany, it is unfortunately necessary for them that they should first fight a successful battle against their own Sovereign and Government. Happily for them, however, they seem to understand the principles on which this conquest is to be achieved. Wiser, it may be hoped, than in the days of 1848, they are setting to work to establish their constitutional liberties on a solid foundation. The Prussian Parliament, in the fight it is making for a real contest on the budget, shows that at all events it understands the real key to the political position. In the practical rejection of the financial project that was presented to it by the Ministers of the Crown, it has given a direct checkmate to the Crown, it has given a direct checkmate to the King. It will be remembered that, early in the spring, the Court, after a similar financial defeat, appealed from the Parliament to the constituencies. The result of that appeal was a complete and decisive defeat of the Court party. The King, with that mixture of stupidity and pride, which is the distinguishing characteristic of his political conduct, refused to profit by the lesson so rudely read to him, and lost the opportunity of accepting with grace a position from which it must have been obvious there was no escape. He might, on the reassembling of the new Parliament, have taken the body into his confidence, and made a merit of a policy of concession when resistance was no longer possible. However, he has chosen a position in which it is necessary that he should not only be defeated but humiliated.

After the result of the elections was declared, the only course which the King could have taken, consistent with dignity and policy, would have been to have nominated a Liberal Administration who would have been able and willing to carry out a policy in accordance with the wishes of the people. Instead of this, recourse was had to the expedients which are the last refuge of a feeble obstinacy. It was sought to escape from a change of measures by a slight shifting of the *dramatis personæ* of Government. Like Balak, the King of Prussia offered up his bullock and his ram on every altar in turn, in order to accomplish an object which was essentially unattainable. The final message of the King to the Parliament, conveyed through the new Minister, Count Bismark Schönhausen, on the 29th September, was a piece of forcible feebleness which secured by anticipation the defeat of the policy which it indicated. "The Chamber," says this precious document, "having rejected the charges for re-organising the army included in the Budget of 1862, the Government must presume that the House would adopt a similar course with regard to the new items in the Budget for 1863. The Government, on its part, maintaining the views clearly expressed by its organs upon the occasion of the discussion of the Budget of 1862, the results of a present debate upon the Budget of 1862 would not only be unfavourable to the chances of any further settlement of the question, but would, on the contrary, greatly enhance its difficulties. On the proposition of the Ministry, his Majesty has, therefore, authorized me to withdraw the Budget of 1863." This, translated from German State-paperism into simple English, means—"I have proposals which you will not pass. I do not mean to give way, nor do I suppose that you will either. I shall, therefore, for the present produce no Budget at all, and see what will turn up in the meanwhile." This might be all very well if there were not in the meanwhile an imperative necessity for expending money for which no authorization has been obtained. The Liberal majority of the Chamber have not been shown to take up the challenge thus flung down to them. They passed on the spot one resolution calling on the Government immediately to produce their Budget; and second, declaring it unconstitutional for the Government to spend money on objects which the Chamber has disallowed. The matter has reached that dead lock between the asserted prerogative of the Crown and the firmly-maintained rights of the people, with which we are so familiar in our own history. In this state of things it seems pretty certain that the King will encounter that defeat which he has so unwisely courted. Indeed, the politics of Berlin are threatened with a wholesome revolution, which can alone give vitality to the Liberal cause in Germany. The course which the Liberal party are pursuing at present appears at once moderate and fair. We sincerely wish them every success in their task, which promises new life to Germany, and, consequently fresh security to Europe.

LAND IN INDIA.

(From the Saturday Review, Oct. 4.)

THE controversy raised by Mr. Laing and the other persons who proclaim Lord Canning to have been a wise and benevolent Governor-General, overruled by meddling and ignorant officials in England, turns on two points. There is, first, the question whether Lord Canning was justified in issuing an edict on so very important a subject as land is in India, without previously communicating with England, although he had been expressly directed to collect and send home information, in order to enable the Home Government to determine the very points which he took on him to decide. There is also the question whether the mode in which Lord Canning proposed to deal with the land, or that in which Sir Charles Wood has decided that it shall be dealt with, is the better. Even if Lord Canning was entirely right, and Sir Charles Wood entirely wrong, in this decision, that would not in the least justify the assumption of authority on the part of the Governor General. It is probable that, if Sir Charles Wood had agreed with Lord Canning, this assumption of authority might have been passed over. Lord Canning was treated with the greatest respect and indulgence by the home authorities, and Sir Charles Wood has on more than one occasion adopted too hastily the suggestions of Lord Canning. It was in deference to Lord Canning that he sanctioned the creation, in the Presidencies, of legislative assemblies so purely and entirely a mockery, that Lord Canning, on one occasion, by a mere decree of the executive, ventured to alter the term of legal prescription in claims to land, as though the assent of his pocket Council was a merely formal acceptance of what the Governor-General proposed. The conduct of Lord Canning in issuing without authority his edict about the land might have, therefore, passed without censure, and a very bad precedent have been instituted, had it not been that Sir Charles Wood thought that the principles on which the edict was founded were wrong, and that, where they were not wrong, many modifications of details were necessary. Fortunately for the English at home who interest themselves in India, the points at issue are not difficult to understand, however important may be the consequences involved in their decision.

The first subject on which Lord Stanley desired Lord Canning to gather information and report his opinion was the sale of the waste lands of India. Lord Stanley anticipated that there would be very little waste land found to be at the disposal of Government, with soil and climate of a kind to make cultivation by Europeans possible. His anticipations were fully confirmed. From Madras, from Bombay, from the Punjab, from the North-West, and from Bengal, the same answer came back, when inquiries were instituted by Lord Canning. Where the ground was not already occupied, by the natives, or subject to some kind of native rights, the climate was, with a few exceptions, too deadly for Englishmen to stand. There was here and there a spot that might be turned into a tea-plantation, and, as railways and canals were pushed into new districts, some tracts along their margin might become valuable. But it was idle to think that India could be colonized by Englishmen as Australia or New Zealand has been. Nature forbids it. The land that is fit for occupation is already occupied, and the natives prize their claims on the land, and are prepared to defend them with a tenacity that only those conversant with the East can fully realize. It is, we think, very fortunate that nature bars the door against the irruption of masses of English colonists into India. Still there is a little land here and there to be occupied profitably by Europeans, and the question was, on what terms the occupation should be permitted. Lord Canning, at the time he issued his edict, was under the influence of persons who longed to see an increase of the non-official English population in India, and who represented—and, perhaps, believed—that it was as easy and profitable for enterprising emigrants to settle in the waste lands of India as in the back woods of America. The great thing was to give the land on almost nominal terms, and then the desired stream of humble planters would flow in. Lord Canning assented, and fixed the price at five shillings per acre where the land was covered with jungle, and ten shillings where it was not. Sir Charles Wood has reversed this order, and has decided that land shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder, with a minimum price reserved, the amount of which will be determined by what the Government surveyor suggests as the fair value of the land. The reason for regulating the sale in this way is obvious. There is very little land at all likely to be sold at any price, except where its peculiar situation and qualities, or the construction of great public works, may give it a value. It would only be throwing away a most legitimate source of revenue if the Government sacrificed the money it ought to obtain for land which, like the tea lands, is valuable, because it is limited in quantity, or is made valuable because the Government opens communication with it. It must also be remembered that the mere settlement of English in the outlying districts, where alone waste land can be granted, involves the Government in expenses which the highest price procurable for the land can scarcely repay. Nothing is more costly than to extend the machinery of justice and police among a sparse population of the superior race.

The land of India formed, however, the subject of a much more important part of Lord Stanley's despatch. The great bulk of the Indian revenue is derived from the land, the State having been at all times the ultimate owner of the soil of the peninsula, and receiving a rent which only bears the name of a tax because it is collected as taxes are collected. But it is only after many mistakes, and through the labours of many years, that some sort of system has been attained in the assessment of the rent which the State ought to receive. In some parts of India, the rent has been fixed at an unvarying sum, under a perpetual settlement. In others, an assessment has been made which is to be subject to revision at the expiration of periods of thirty years. In others, again, the rates vary more rapidly, or inquiries are still pending as to the amount that ought fairly to be levied. It is obvious that the landowners would be profited and conciliated if a perpetual settlement were extended through the whole country, and it would be greatly their interest to uphold a Government which was pledged, and could be trusted to maintain, a uniform assessment of rent, however pressing might be its financial difficulties. It was a still further step in this direction to allow a landowner to pay a sum down in lieu of his rent, or, as it is said, by a pardonable confusion of terms, to redeem his land-tax. It is manifest that whatever political advantages could be gained by fixing the amount of rent under a permanent settlement would be greatly increased by allowing this redemption, for any Government that might replace the English might possibly respect the perpetual settlement, but would certainly not let the landowner who had redeemed escape taxation altogether. Lord Canning accordingly announced, in his edict, that any landowner who pleased might redeem, on payment of a sum equal to twenty years' purchase of the existing assessment. Sir Charles Wood has overruled this, on the ground that, if redemption went forward on a large scale, the Indian Government would be embarrassed with sums of money for which they had no use, and which there would be every temptation to squander, while the solid basis of revenue afforded by the land-tax would be gone for ever. Unquestionably this was the more prudent course financially, and the Home Government considered that the adherence of the landed interest in India would be sufficiently conciliated if a perpetual settlement were introduced through the whole country. It has been decided that this shall be done gradually. Where land is only partially cultivated as yet, or where sufficient data have not yet been collected to decide what the proper assessment would be, the ultimate amount of assessment will remain undecided. But wherever the officials of the Indian Government are satisfied that a fair assessment has been made, that assessment will be permanent.

Whether this is a wise measure or not, is a point on which the arguments appear to us as nicely balanced as the subtlest politician could desire. They have been stated with great ability and clearness in two papers submitted to Sir Charles Wood—one by Mr. Mangles, who disapproves of the measure, and the other by Sir John Lawrence, who approves of it. It is quite plain that the issue was particularly decided by the fact that Lord Canning had led the landowners to expect that a great boon of some kind would be offered them, and that the Home Government did not like to disappoint a class who, in India, are so important and so large that they may be said to be India. The main argument of those who disapprove of the measure is, that the State thus cuts itself off from the most natural and easy source of increasing revenue—that which arises from the gradual augmentation of the value of land. It is certain that the cost of our administration in India will increase as time goes on; and Mr. Mangles forcibly argues that it is very unwise, and even unjust to the community at large, that increase of rents, which will be a sure consequence of the increase in the prosperity of the country, should be lost as a means of providing the additional funds that may be necessary. On the other hand, it is argued that a permanent settlement will itself produce an increase of wealth and of industrial activity that will enable the country to bear taxes quite equal in amount to any extra produce that the land-tax might have brought in, and that a permanent settlement avoids the danger of cultivators neglecting their land towards the expiration of the periods over which temporary assessments extend. To pretend to pronounce an opinion on matters requiring so intimate a knowledge of India is almost absurd in English critics, and the question has been placed beyond the pale of theoretical discussion by the decision forced on Sir Charles Wood by the hasty edict of Lord Canning. But, so far as mere theory goes, we should have thought that Mr. Mangles was right, and that the State would have acted wisely in retaining the augmentation of rent coming to it as landlord, provided that a system of assessment could have been devised which would ensure that the occupier had always the clear benefit of all his improvements—that he never escaped his proper burden by a wilful and temporary neglect of his land in order to deceive the assessor—and that the belief in the fairness of this assessment could be brought home to the general body of the landowners. Whether such a system could have been devised and carried out is a question that can only be decided by those who have had long and ample practical experience.

PROPOSED CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

(From the Economist, Oct. 4.)

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH is usually in the habit of destroying unquestionable force, and neutralising the occasional truth, of his arguments by the acrimony of his language and the excess to which he pushes his conclusions. It is not long since he called the public attention to the great question whether our Colonial Empire was worth creating or retaining; but he undid the whole effect of his remarkable plea by exaggerating the cost and depreciating the value of every one of our dependencies in turn; and shocked the sensitive British ear by the bold proposal that we should cut them adrift at once;—forgetting, as Mr. Bright has so often defeated himself by doing, that England has other feelings than avarice and other guides of action than material interests; and that she may have duties which she must continue to discharge and obligations which she is still bound to perform, even though it may no longer pay her to do so. In his recent letter to the *Daily News* advocating the cession of Gibraltar, Mr. Smith has steered clear of his usual mistake, and has done good service by asking whether the time has not arrived when we ought to review our position and reconsider the intrinsic value of our various outlying possessions, with a view of deciding which are really worth retaining, and which it may be advisable to surrender.

There can be no doubt that this question is an entirely distinct one from that of the abandonment of our Colonial Empire. Gibraltar, Malta, the Bermudas, Heligoland, are of no value to us except as military, naval, or political stations, and our only concern is to weigh their importance in these capacities against the sums they cost us to govern and defend. We have three dependencies of this character in Mediterranean—Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu. We need them—or are supposed to need them—as fortified harbours where our ships of war may rendezvous, shelter and refit, and where, in case of hostilities with Mediterranean Powers, troops may be concentrated. The purposes we have in view are threefold:—the protection of our commerce from the enemy's cruisers, facilities for preying upon the commerce of the enemy, and the maintenance of our overland communication with India. Our trade with the Mediterranean is extensive and profitable. In 1861, our imports from countries lying within the Straits of Gibraltar reached the value of 25,055,527*l.* and our exports thereto amounted to 20,204,042*l.* of which 17,444,889*l.* consisted of British and Irish produce. The trade of France and Russia with the countries bordering on that inland sea is likewise very considerable. So long, therefore, as the present system of international belligerent law, as settled by the Convention of Paris, shall continue in force, there will be a vast amount of shipping and of commerce in the Mediterranean both to be protected and to be preyed upon, and our naval stations therein will be of great importance to us, if not of prime necessity. The modifications introduced by the Convention in question, exempting neutral goods and neutral vessels from capture, we have no doubt considerably reduced the amount of merchandise and of shipping liable to seizure; since it would be easy enough for all the nations bordering on the Mediterranean to carry on their trade in neutral bottoms, and not wholly impossible for the Americans and the English by roundabout contrivances to do the same. As soon as we have obtained that improvement of belligerent law for which we have often contended in these columns as the logical sequence and completion of the Paris Convention, and exempted *all* private property at sea from capture by the enemy—which, sooner or later, we shall no doubt succeed in doing—then two of the objects for which we require our Mediterranean fortresses and harbours will be superseded, and we need consider nothing but their importance for our Indian communications. Till then, however, we cannot regard the country as mistaken in its high estimate of the practical value of these stations in the event of a war. As long as we have the supremacy at sea, they give us virtual security for own commerce in those quarters, and a great facility for interrupting that of our antagonists; while, at the same time, they are unquestionably an enormous assistance to us in maintaining that supremacy, for the ports are excellent and the fortifications very strong.

It is the opinion of some competent judges that the importance of the overland route to India is usually much overestimated. Not that in time of peace the means of shortening the passage to that grand and critical dependency are not very valuable, but that in time of peace that passage is not threatened, and that in case of war it could with difficulty be secured, and is not very likely to be used. It is true that during the mutiny we sent a few troops through Egypt, because there was no chance of interruption, and we gained some weeks by the plan. But the transport of soldiers or materials of war by that channel is far too costly to be resorted to except on a very small scale, and is very great emergencies; and in the event of hostilities with any European Power, we certainly should not risk sending troops that way, nor probably should we send troops to India at all; while ordinary passengers would be very unwilling to use a route beset by all the dangers which French or Russian cruisers might accumulate about it. Still, in these days of rapid action, and of prompt and vast commercial operations, neither our Government nor our merchants would be willing to dispense with the means of at least transmitting intelligence and correspondence by the shortest possible route, nor could dispense with it except at great inconvenience;—though, if this were the *sole* object of maintaining our stations and garrisons in the Mediterranean, it would no doubt became a question whether the cost was not greater that the gain, and weather 800,000*l* or 900,000*l** is not too high a price to pay for shortening our communication with India six weeks;—for this is about the practical and average difference, and will be till our telegraphic arrangements are complete.

But though we may have to decide in favour of retaining our hold upon the Mediterranean, as necessary in the present state of matters for the protection of our commerce and of our rapid intercourse with India, another question arises, to which perhaps, a different answer may be given. Is it necessary for these purposes to retain Corfu and Gibraltar, as well as Malta? We may dismiss the consideration of Corfu with a single word. We did not seek the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands; we do not value it for its own sake; and we should perfectly willing to surrender it to-morrow, either to the inhabitants, if they were fit to govern or able to defend themselves, or to any other Power which was competent to manage them, and which would not use the Protectorate to our injury. The question then practically reduces itself to this:—Will Malta alone suffice for the security of our position and the attainments of our legitimate objects in the Mediterranean without Gibraltar? If it would, there would be the strongest of all reasons for surrendering the latter. We should save 400,000*l* per annum; we should relieve Spain from a source of ceaseless, natural, and excessive irritation; we should be enabled to negotiate, in return for such surrender, for some great advantage to ourselves and to humanity—as, for instance, for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba;—and we should set an example of political morality, generosity, and good sense which, some sanguine optimists fancy, would not be without its weight in influencing the behaviour of other nations.

The question is one rather for the Government than for the nation to decide, inasmuch as it depends upon details and facts which unprofessional writers cannot have the means of mastering. Our own impression is that Malta is so strong and its harbour so admirable that we might safely rely on it alone. But this is only an impression, and one to which we have no claim to attach, or to expect others to attach, any weight. The subject, however, deserves to be dispassionately investigated with a view to a practical decision, and we hope that Parliament will insist upon such an investigation;—for Mr Goldwin Smith is certainly right in saying that the time is come when we ought to show cause, both to our own people and to the world at large, for the retention of every outlying dependency and possession which we resolve upon retaining. We ourselves should see Gibraltar surrendered with pleasure if we were certain that it could be surrendered with safety. One final remark, however, we must make, and it is one on which we are disposed to insist very strong. If we do determine on surrendering Gibraltar, that determination must not be based on any low and unseemly calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, such as Mr. Goldwin Smith and his narrow school suggest. If it were it would turn out the costliest cession ever made by any country. It would be difficult enough under any circumstances to pursuade foreign nations that motives of generosity or noble policy had prompted the surrender; for the giving up of territory or fortifications, except under compulsion or for some material equivalent, would be a deed hitherto without precedent in the history of the world. But if it were avowed or even suspected that we had voluntarily surrendered a stronghold, long the envy of other countries, because we grudged the expense of maintaining it the contempt felt for a people who, though so rice had grown so parsimonious, would be universal, supreme, and just; and contempt is the about the most dangerous and expensive sentiment that a nation can incur. If we really were to give up a station like Gibraltar for the sake of a paltry 400,000*l* a year, we should soon be compelled to spend ten times that sum, and to do deeds far more questionable than retaining a fort on a foreign shore, in order to recover that *prestige* in the world's eyes which is what Burke called "the cheap defence of nations."

*By a return published in May, 1861, the expense of our three Mediterranean stations in 1859 was as follows:—

	£
Gibraltar	322,014
Malta	341,520
Ionian Islands	201,909
	£865,443

It has, however, sometimes exceeded this. In one of the latest years Gibraltar figures for £420,000.

GREAT BATTLE IN HYDE PARK.

(From the Times, Oct. 6.)

YESTERDAY, while the church-bells were ringing and the quiet population of London were repairing to their devotions, a great battle was being fought in Hyde Park. Later in the day, when the churches were closed and the respectable population of London seeking healthful exercise were thronging to the only western space where Londoners can find it, they found a great battle still raging in Hyde Park. It was not a mere squabble or a common row; the great area was all occupied. As you looked along over the heads of the outstanders you saw a great mound of men like the back of a tortoise. It was a raised mass of struggling humanity, swaying to and fro and smiting with fists and sticks. The shouts filled the atmosphere. The cries of triumph and defiance reached the most distant spectators. It was a battle, lacking only the smoke and the lines and squares. Even uniforms were not wanting. To the spectator whose curiosity overcame his prudence and who approached the conflict it soon appeared that there were three parties to the fight. There was a serried mass of Irish, who were evidently an organized body and who were armed with bludgeons, and used the "Pope" as their battle cry; there was a great multitude of English, chiefly of the class of labourers, less evidently organized and less carefully armed, but still having an appearance of some preparation; and thirdly, there was a strong body of police acting indiscriminately against both parties of rioters, and seizing with heroic pertinacity the prominent heroes in the struggle. It was a scene such as may, perhaps, be not uncommon in Ireland, but which was entirely new to English spectators. Even Cardinal Wiseman, as he passed by the Park in his carriage—for, as we are informed, he did pass by—must have felt that the contest was not one which reflected credit upon any Christian in whose name it might have been commenced; and even Garibaldi, if he had been there, would have been the first to say that the cause of liberty could not be less honoured than by those who were thrashing the miserable scum of Irish courts and alleys which had thus been brought out into the open air by some secret organization.

A few scores of broken heads, and, perhaps, a broken bone or two, will, we hope, represent the casualties of this ridiculous, but at the same time most reprehensible, breach of the public peace. If, however, every man there could have received such a cudgeling that his bones would be sore for a week, and no worse consequences happens, it would be a very good end to the fray. But, unfortunately, ours is a pugnacious population. Sore bones do not prevent our people from renewing a fight; and, although fierce punishments in cold blood for fisticuffs or stick blows given in hot blood are not to our national taste, yet we must go to any length to prevent a repetition of such a scandal as this. Both parties were in the wrong, but unequally in the wrong. The originators of the movement from which this disgraceful riot sprang were certain persons who proposed to express in Hyde Park the almost universal sympathy which exists for the great man whose heroism and whose folly, whose patriotic self-devotion and whose weakness, so often excite us to applause or hush us to silence. It was very ill-judged to call a meeting in Hyde Park, though it appears that some announcement was made, when it was too late to prevent it, that the meeting would not be held. The police ought to have prevented it by warning, and, if necessary, by force. The object itself, however, was lawful and reasonable enough. It was only the place, and also the day, which seemed objectionable. It was a question between the Garibaldians and the constabulary. But when the Irishry of this metropolis, moved by some mysterious power of union which united the factions which usually war with rival rabbit-poles in the courts at the back of Oxford-street—when the Irishry, thus moved, took the matter into their hands, and proposed to prevent this meeting by force, the new despotism was doubly in the wrong. They proposed to prevent the expression of opinion by violence, and they proposed also to commit a breach of the peace. The Garibaldians proposed to have a meeting in Hyde Park; the Pope's men determined to have a fight there. If they had held their separate meeting they would have been wrong just as the others were wrong; but in trying to prevent by force the Garibaldi meeting they were doubly wrong. The ignorant wild Irish in the London rookeries are little better than savages, as our daily police reports but too surely show. It will never do to allow such a power as this to be used to suppress any public opinion, whether legitimate or illegitimate, in this country. The admirers of Garibaldi ought to have been excluded from the Park,—but by the police.

We do not wish to extenuate in any degree the scandal of this disgraceful riot. We have no wish to stand between any ruffian who makes the enjoyment of the Parks impossible to decent people and his proper punishment. Still we think that the authorities themselves are much to blame for what happened yesterday. The ignorant Irish were not there upon their own account, and English flesh and blood could hardly be expected to have a jubilation in favour of a popular idol forcibly stopped by a Papist mob. The fault was in allowing the thing to begin. The Parks are places for peaceful exercise and recreation. Everything like a *congestion* ought to be prohibited. There are many very innocent things which we do not permit there. Omnibuses are shut out, cabs are excluded, a fancy fair even to provide flannel waistcoats for the Feejee missionaries would be sternly put down; Punch and Judy would be turned out. Why, then, is not this salutary rule carried out? Why is it not enforced as a rule that the Parks are for orderly people of all classes to walk in, and not for preachers and ranters and spouters and howlers of every kind and species, and of every denomination of orthodoxy, heresy, or blasphemy, to exercise their lungs in? You cannot, even although you put down bands in the Parks, allow itinerant ranters, and interfere with howling blasphemers and political and social orators. You cannot delegate it to the police to determine what is orthodox, and what is to be stopped as noxious. The nuisance has arisen from an unwillingness to interfere with what some well-meaning people think to be fervent and meritorious efforts. It has now grown so great that it must be stopped. There is no lack of power for this purpose. It is not the law, but the practice, which has been in fault. We do not complain of past indulgence; but yesterday's events have shown that such indulgence would be in future ill-judged. The police and the police-magistrates must do their duty. The public will, of course, expect that any actual ruffianism which may be proved to-day will be punished in an exemplary manner; but the mere concourse and assemblage is rather to be prevented than to be punished. Let it be thoroughly notified that henceforward the Parks will be preserved for their proper objects, and after such notice let decisive punishments be inflicted upon any unauthorized person, no matter what may be *his* excuse, who attempts to assemble a crowd. If any one wants to rave against the Emperor of the French, or to spend an autumn day in cheering the Pope, there are plenty of places in London where he may do either to his heart's content, and where, if anybody interferes with him, the police ought to protect him. But *let* him, under wholesome dread of a month's hard labour allow quiet people, both high and low, the enjoyment of their Parks.

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MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus.*

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, from MESSRS. COLLARD AND COLLARD, SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES of best Mahagony, compass 6⅞ octaves. Patent repeater action and new registered Key Board, Raised Top, Metallic Pin Block, Double Bars, bottled and screwed for India.

These Instruments are constructed on the new principle of TRANSVERSE BASS STRINGS, which equalize the Tone throughout. Also with the newly invented DOUBLE DAMPER, and brass plate to Key Block. Apply to

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Thurston's English Billiard Table.
Bernassaud's French do. do.
No charge for Baths.
Bad Tipple not kept.

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GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities, STEAM ENGINES, Boilers & Castings.—MR. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, Is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet:—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters,—and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

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On THURSDAY, the 20th, FRIDAY, the 21st, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (and if necessary, following days. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, the whole of the "British Hotel" Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Two Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, &c., with Two Bronze 4 Light Revolving Lamps, Carved Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Camp and Circular Tables, Conversation Half-backed Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Arm and "Prediou" Chairs, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Side Boards, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, an Eight Day Clock by *James French*, Royal Exchange, London, Engravings in Frames, Square Pianoforte, Screens, Wall-Shades, and Globe Lamps, Oil Floor Carpets. Sets of Plated Dish-covers, several pairs of Hot Water, and Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pails, Soup Tureens, Tea sets, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg-frames, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c., Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Knives and Forks, Silverware in Sets, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Mohore Bracelets, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Shigram, with Bay Horse, and Harness.
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One Old Buggy, and Harness, &c.

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Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

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800 Pieces White Jacconets.
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Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints and Gin in cases of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th November 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Longcloths, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Twists, &c. &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND SCHOOL FURNITURE, VALUABLE BOOKS, &c. &c.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, and the following day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, near the Secretariate. in Fort, all the Household and School Furniture, Books, &c., &c., of the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Dining, Drawing, Pier, Round, and Card Tables, Teapoys, Sofa Couches, Cellarets, Music and Book Stands, Screens, four-post Bed Steads, Camp Cots, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Easy, Rocking, Folding, Pridieu, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Sugar Jars on Stands, Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Treasury Chests, a Mahogany Square Piano by "Broadwood," an Harmonium, Single Barrell Rifle, Pistols, Swords, Spears, Tool Chests, an Eight Day Clock by Maurice, a Fifteen Day Clock with Music, Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Bigontri Figures, valuable Shells, Dispense Furniture, Writing Tables, Benches, Electric Machines, Air Pumps, Microscopes, Telescopes, Maps, Book Shelves, Book Cases, and 600 Lots of valuable Books on Science, Literature and Art, and several other things.

AT 1 P.M.

On the first day of Sale a nearly new light English-built Phaeton, adapted for either one horse or a pair.

A light Shigram in thorough repair, single and double Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

A Bay Riding Horse, aged 3 years.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CABOOSES, Capable to Cook for 200 hands.
BLOCKS—*Single, double* and *treble* with patent bushed sheeves and iron bindings, sizes 6 to 16 inches.
SHEEVES, Assorted, 3½ to 10 inches.
DECKPIPES, Flange and Swan neck.
CHAINS best short linked from ⅜ to 1¼.
WINCHES—Double purchase Jumpers, Deck ditto ditto iron ends for Warping.
STEEL. Blister and rough Edge Spring.
GLASS, Plate. 19 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6, 7 by 5, 6 by 4.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine .... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry .... " 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer .... " 4 "
Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A Spanish Bloodhound, the largest Dog in India.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT THE BRAE, CHINCHPOOGLEY HILL.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will submit to Public Auction at his residence, the "Brae" at Chinchpoogley, all the handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. of F. CLOUGH, Esq., full particulars of which will appear hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY the 24th, TUESDAY the 25th, and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, handsome Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a valuable Library of Books, a first-rate Slate Billiard Table, a magnificent Piano, splendid Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c. &c., of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.)

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 19th instant.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

A Grey Arab Horse, aged 5, height 14—2½ goes in single or double harness.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Duckworth's Sherry and Port, at 18 Rs. per doz.
Best Brandy .... " 18 "

NEW REVERSIBLE ENGLISH BUILT PATENT MALVERN DOG CART.

Just Landed.

A remarkable handsome miniature BROUGHAM mounted on springs of a novel description. Price Rs. 1500.

Only one, now remaining on hand unsold, with imitation cane pannels, lancewood shafts, patent reversible seat, either for 2, or 4, very light and elegant and of best construction, built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees, with Waterproof Apron and Lamps.

Tents for sale, apply to the undersigned.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest.*

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have just received for Sale on Commission, a fresh batch of very Superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness—prices moderate.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th Nov., 1862.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers,
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

NEW MILLINERY.—MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co., beg to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per *Empress of India*, a choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of Ladies trimmed and untrimmed White Chip Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats of the latest fashion, trimmed felt Hats, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boquet to match, Mohair and Black Silk Paletots, Black Spanish Lace Mantles and Shawls, Black and White Lama Shawls, Organdi flounced Robes, Black and White Merino, Black Glace Silk, Black Crape, Black and White Satin Ribbon of different widths, assorted color Bonnet Ribbons, Habits, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Empress Stays, Satin Ruche Trimmings, Invisible Braid and fancy beaded Hair Nets, Scarboro human hair Rolls, Hair Frizettes, Black and White Kid Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Canvass worked Slippers, Groups, Cushions with Material to finish, Black Berlin Wool, Children's Boots with Elastic Sides, Fancy Frocks, Baby's embroidered White Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, White and colored Cashmere Capes, fancy Gilt Buttons, Ladies' Riding Whips, Dressed and undressed large size Dolls, Spring and other variety of Toys, Gentlemen's Dress Boots and Shoes with elastic sides, Morocco Slippers, improved registered Kingston Braces, fancy Regent Ties, Air Beds and Pillows of all sizes, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, (next door to Henderson & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY, Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haucot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE LONDON HOUSE.—WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS. Just Received by the Overland Mail.

1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Always on hand,

A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 55.
Brass Circular Tent or Palanquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position —Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with Alarm—Rs. 18.
Opera Glasses, Silver plated and bound with Russia Leather.
Opera Glasses, Ladies', beautifully enamelled.
Cruet Stands, Candlesticks with Shades.
Best Pebble Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.
Braid Guards for do. do.
Jet and Aluminum Jewellery in great variety.

MASONIC JEWELLERY.

Past Masters each Rs. 30.
Royal Arch " 30.
Mark Masters " 16.
A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do. Rs. 12.
Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 16.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

EDUCATION.—MR. AUSTIN MEARS begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that he has taken over the good will and furniture of the School kept by the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, and has removed the establishment this day to the more suitable, airy, and commodious premises situated at No. 9, Rampart Row, next door to Messrs. G. S. King & Co.'s Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that cordial support so freely bestowed for many years upon his predecessor, to merit which, and to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those Pupils who may be entrusted to his care, he will exert himself to the utmost of his ability.

MR. MEARS begs to intimate that he has had upwards of fifteen years' experience as a Teacher, six of which were passed in one of the largest Public Schools in London; and having gone through the course of instruction prescribed by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, he feels confident that a short trial will prove that he is fully capable, of not merely imparting an ordinary Elementary Education, but also of qualifying his pupils for responsible positions, either in the MERCANTILE or ENGINEERING PROFESSIONS.

MR. MEARS is in possession of documents and testimonials which fully bear him out in the professions he has herein made, and these, together with the school, will be freely open at all times, to the inspection of the Parents and Friends of his pupils.

Terms, as heretofore, 10 Rs. per month.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£500,000, *in 50,000 Shares of £10 each.*

Deposit £1 per Share, and until further concessions are obtained from the Government, not more than the first call now payable of £1 per Share in addition will be required. Power will be taken to increase the Capital to £2,000,000, in further series of Shares, to be issued preferentially to the then existing Shareholders.

Directors.

President.—The Marquis of TWEEDDALE, K.T., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq., East India Director, Bickley Park, Kent.
MURRAY GLADSTONE, Esq., (Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta) Deputy-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
R. W. KENNARD, Esq., M.P., 67, Upper Thames Street.
JOHN PENDER, Esq., Manchester.
JOHN PLATT, Esq., Oldham.
LESTOCK R. REID, Esq., Director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and Director of the Oriental Bank.
Major-General SIM, Royal Engineers, Chairman of the Madras Railway Company, and Director of the Agra Bank.
J. A. TOBIN, Esq., Liverpool.
J. ASPINALL TURNER, Esq., M.P., Manchester.
JAMES WYLLIE, Esq., (Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.) Calcutta and London.

Bankers.

MESSRS. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS & Co., 4, Lombard Street, E.C.

Engineer.—J. E. WILSON, Esq.

Agents in Calcutta.

MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Agents in Bombay.

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Capital of this Company has been subscribed in England; but the Directors have thought it right to reserve one-tenth of the Shares for India.

The undertaking for which the Company has been formed is to lay down and work light and inexpensive *Railways* on such important public roads, existing or projected, as may be suitable for the purpose; so as to afford those subsidiary facilities of communication which are now found essential and indispensable to the development of the resources of this great Country.

The first road upon which the Company will lay down a line is from Nulhatee on the East Indian Railway, to Moorshedabad; a new first-class road just now in course of completion. As the permanent way materials and engines for this line have already left England, and as Government reports the road will be entirely ready by the end of these rains, there is no doubt that the line can be opened for traffic by the 1st of January next (1863).

In conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the establishment of a light Railway on this road, the Secretary to the Government of India states:

"His Excellency in Council considers the scheme a very desirable one, and the line selected a very suitable one for the experiment of such a Railway. Should it be successful, a very large field would open for the construction of similar lines, where traffic would probably be greater, though extent and position render them less suitable for experiment."

The Company has consequently opened negotiations with the Government of India for the concession of other important roads both in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. And there is no reason to doubt the granting of further concessions, on terms similar to those already approved of by Government for the Nulhatee line.

As, by these terms, the Government agrees to grant, not only the use of the road, but all land required for stations and sidings; it follows that the Company having only to supply the permanent way sheds, engines and carriages, at a cost not exceeding £2,600 a mile, will of course have its profits divided only over that limited amount of capital.

It is to be remarked that on the lines now open in India, the receipts follow very nearly the ratio of the population; and as the Nulhatee and Moorshedabad road, as well as all others for which the Company is in treaty with Government, pass through the richest and most populous districts, there is no doubt that a high rate of dividend will be speedily attained.

The lines of this Company will be worked entirely by locomotive power. This system is now exclusively adopted in Europe; and in India, the great difficulty and expense of maintaining cattle-tracks during the rains, would render any other system highly impracticable: even were the supply of cattle adequate, and the cattle suited for the purpose.

The Directors render their services gratuitously until the rate of dividend paid to the Shareholders shall amount to 5 per cent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares, as well as further information to be obtained at Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND Co. Calcutta. The amount of Rupees 10 for deposit and Rs. 10 for the first call on each share applied for must be paid to the Company's Agents at the time of presenting the application; and these sums will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co. have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency and will receive payments on behalf of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

"GENTLEMEN,

HAVING paid to your credit, with Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., the sum of Rs. ________, I hereby request you will allot me ________ Shares in the INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full ________
Address in full ________
Date ________

Received the ________ 1862, on account of the Directors of the INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED), from ________ the sum of Rs. ________ being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus, on an application for an allotment of ________ Shares in the undertaking.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Company at Bombay.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858 .... £196,148
Do. do. 1859 228,314
Do. do. 1860 262,977
Do. do. 1861 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.

CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hogge, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon & Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. Welsh.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	"	10,000	480	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	"	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons thus assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance not under *Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	[illegible] Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	[illegible] Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	45	49
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

Printed for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Publishers, Rue DeRivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay:—Nov. 13, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18th OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, arrived in harbour this morning about 4 o'clock. She brings the English Mails of Oct. 18.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—P. and O. Steamer Nubia and Nepaul H. F. I. M. Transport Gironde and European, and Messageries Imperials Steamers Imperative and Gambadge.

SHIPPING AT ADEN.—P. and O. Steamer Benares and H. M. I. N. Schooner Fanny; Passed H. M. I. N. Steam ship Feroze at Sea on Friday 7th November at 9 o'clock A.M. Latitude 14.18 Longitude 53.00 E.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Hailes; Miss Grierson; Capt. and Mrs. Keays, and infant, and European female servant; Mrs. Seward and infant, and native female servant; Mrs. Gibson, and infant; Mr. C. M. Tibbs; Miss Cowan; Mrs. Faunce; Mrs. Neill and infant child; Mrs. Wurson and child; Mr. and Mrs. Wathen; Rev. W. and Mrs. Rebb; Captain Trent; Captain Ward; Lieut. and Mrs. Seton; Mrs. Colonel Pelly; Captain Davidson; Mr. C. Wilkinson; Lieut. Flint; Mr. Machell; Lucy Pegler; Mary Pegler; Mrs. Jones; S. Halse; N. Taylor; A. Sass; S. Swettingham; G. Wragg; W. Brewer; two Misses Bell; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pennycuick, and infant, and native servant; Mr. J. A. Mason; Mr. W. H. Packley; R. Calley; Mr. Beaumont; Mr. and Mrs. McLeod; J. Watson; Captain Burnes and native Male servant; J. H. Johnson; J. Hyndman; Mrs. Symonds; Mr. Ridley.

From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Steel; Dr. Coles; Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott; Miss Elliott; Mr. Moir; Mr. and Mrs. Jervis; Col. Hodgson; Mr. A. Grant; Mr. Ashburner; Mr. and Mrs. Clover; Mr. Leslie; Mr. C. Ralli; Mrs. E. Southey; Miss Muspratt: Mr. Wesche; Mr. W. J. Blanford; Mr. Siebert; Major Field; Mr. Barker; Mr. Arthur; Capt. and Mrs. Napier; Mr. A. Wynne; Dr. Can; Commander Fraser; Mr. Shacklehon; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Graves; and Mr. J. Hesse.

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. D. Hean.

From Southampton to Singapore,—Mr. Page's native male servant; and Mr. Mullins.

From Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. Schunnam; Mr. Page; and Mr. Oudart.

From Southampton to Hongkong.—Mr. Harper; and Mr. Mintaw.

From Alexandria to Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Heinsar,

From Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. Faiguet.

From Alexandria to Bombay.—Mr. Litchfield; Mr. Gumpat; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; and Miss Trummell.

From Suez to Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gabraith; Mr. Dunsdale; one native fireman; Mr. Hilerderandt; and Rev. Mr. Ciani.

From Aden to Bombay.—Three natives; E. Dorabjee and wife, one woman and two children.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

M. Thouvenel has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in France, and is succeeded by M. Drouyn de l'Huys. This change has occasioned much alarm in Turin. The probable resignation of Rattazzi is rumoured.

The anti-slavery proclamation of President Lincoln has been treated in the Confederate Congress as a gross violation of the usages of war, and as destroying all terms between North and South. It was proposed to hoist the black flag, declaring death to every man found on Southern soil in arms against the government.

M'Clellan has crossed the Potomac, and a battle in Virginia is considered imminent. An important engagement has taken place near Corinth, in which the Confederates have been beaten.

A crisis has arisen between the King of Prussia and the Representative Chamber. The Upper House having rejected the Commons' amendments on the budget, and passed the budget itself, the Lower House declared that the proceeding was unconstitutional, and protested against any action being taken upon it by the government. The king immediately dissolved the Parliament, announcing at the same time his determination to carry out the original budget. The utmost excitement prevails in Prussia.

The two Chambers of Denmark proper opened on the 4th Oct. The President's speech produced a profound sensation, claiming the Elder as the natural frontier of Denmark and Holstein, and declaring Schleswig an integral part of the Danish kingdom. Earl Russell has recommended the government to cancel the Schleswig constitution, which they have declined to do.

A special Cabinet Council is called for the 23rd October, when the distress in Lancashire, the American war, and the Italian question will be taken into consideration.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major W. Master, Retired List, Bengal Army—W. Chalmer, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—R. J. F. Goldstein, Chaplain, Bombay Establishment—General G. B. Brooks, Bombay Infantry—James Harrison, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is said to be appointed French ambassador to Rome. He is a prominent Ultramontane.

A rumour prevails that an arrangement has been entered into between Hungary and Austria, and that a new Diet will be convened, and the emperor crowned King of Hungary.

It is believed that the French Chamber will meet in January

The Italian budget for 1863 shows a diminishing deficit.

Sicily is tranquil, and the people are favourable to the disarmament carried out by the government.

Garibaldi is expected to visit England as soon as his wound is healed.

Major-General Sir Edward Macarthur has received the colonelcy of the 100th Regiment, from which Lord Melville has been transferred to the 32nd Light Infantry.

The London police authorities have prohibited open air meetings in any of the public parks of the metropolis, in consequence of the riots in Hyde-park.

The Irish labourers in Birkenhead have committed desperate riots in the town in consequence of a debating institute having announced Garibaldi and Rome as a subject for discussion.

The Marshland inundation has been effectually checked, but not before great damage had been done.

Offers of full pardon have been made by Austria to all Hungarians in the Italian service who would return to the Austrian service. They have been rejected.

A pastoral from Cardinal Wiseman has been read in the Roman Catholic churches, calling upon the Irish to abstain from visiting parks or other places where there may be danger of disturbances.

It is rumoured that the ex-Queen of Naples has resolved to take the veil.

Two shocking railway accidents have occurred: one between Edinburgh and Glasgow, when several persons were killed, and many injured; and the other on the London and Dover line when the driver was killed, and several passengers severely hurt.

At a public meeting held at Brighton, the mayor presiding, resolutions of sympathy with Garibaldi, and of protest against the further occupation of Rome, were unanimously carried. A public meeting of a similar character has been held in London.

The Lord Chancellor's Land Transfer Act has come into operation, and a good deal of business has been already done under it.

The railway from Naples to Rome is completed; but the Pope has hitherto withheld his authorisation of the Roman portion.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s.; 30 days' 1s. 11⅞d. to 2. 0⅛d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 109¼ to ½.

Consols for Money, 93⅝ to 93¾; Ditto, Account, Nov. 6, 93¾.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 2 per cent.

Money Market firmer.

The Stock Markets are generally dull.

Produce Markets without improvement. *Tea* sells slowly. *Silk* in steady demand. The *Indigo* sales have gone off without animation at 3d. per lb. decline. *Sugar* very flat. *Rice* quiet. *Saltpetre* steady, *Jute* firmly held, but little doing. *Cutch* 27s. per cwt. *Shellac* quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 85s. to 88s; good middling, 88s. 6d. to 91s.; fine middling, 92s. to 94s per cwt. Market rather dull.

Linseed dull at 65s. for Calcutta, and at 71s. for Bombay; *Rapeseed* is quoted at 67s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market quiet.

Cocoa-nut Oil held at £54s. 10s. for Ceylon, and at £57 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 29d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18d. to 18¼d.; fair Dhollera, 16d. to 17d. per lb. Market declining. Prices nominal.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 18s. Madapollams, 32-inch., 3lbs., 6s. 6d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 29d. per lb. Holders firm but little doing.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, *October* 25.

American news to eleventh October.

Confederate's Cavalry under Stewart has again entered Maryland, and captured Chambersberg.

News caused much excitement.

Desperate fighting in Kentucky for two days. Indecisive for either side.

Gold twenty-nine premium.

Liverpool Cotton market, moderate demand. Best Surats twenty-one pence.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Sind per steamer *Tilly*, will be closed this evening the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Printed at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017